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25 January 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2437

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YPFB ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW GAS PIPELINE EXAMINED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Rafael Morato Vargas: "The Pipeline to the High Plateau"]

[Text] The official announcement by the YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] of the construction of a gas pipeline to the high plateau is unquestionably of great importance and a positive step for the country. This measure will mean the end of an expensive dependency on oil and gives natural gas its proper place as a safe, permanent, economic energy source needed for the country's industrial growth.

Intolerable situations have had to occur and over a dozen years have had to go by in order for us to arrive at an understanding of this simple fact, which also obviously implies a monthly saving of \$12 million. Imagine the savings if this measure had been adopted with the speed with which the gas export pipeline was built.

The first idea that comes to mind is that the high cost of the gas pipeline, something over \$100 million, will easily be covered by the savings mentioned, although in an overall economic concept of the nation as a coherent system, it will not fail to have an impact on the impoverished Bolivian economy, whether financed by the IDB or another organization, and if there is a cost logic, the impact will be extensive for the industrial as well as domestic user.

Initially, the project contemplated the removal of 35 MMPCD (millions of cubic feet per day) of natural gas, with an investment of \$35 million in 1978. At the present time, the amount taken out has risen 48 percent, to 52 MMPCD, and the investment 200 percent, to \$105 million. What is the advantage of the new project?

The cost of engineering studies, entrusted to a foreign consultant, is \$5 million, nearly five times more than if done by the YPFB, an oil company with over 30 years of experience in the handling of this type of problems and highly-trained and experienced personnel (15, 20 and 25 years of experience), capacity which under the current adverse circumstances should absolutely be used, especially if it is a conventional project not requiring the "most advanced" technology offered by the consultant.

Aside from the gas pipeline objective, the methodology of its application is not the most suitable for the country, for it gives the impression that with this "range of costs," the YPFB is speaking one language and the Ministry of Finance another.

In search of some coherence, one finds a preliminary plan with the same objective that was considered in 1970, during the extremely short management term of Agustin Villarooel, one naturally adapted to the factors now existing.

It is necessary to use part of the capacity of the gas export pipeline to Argentina, without affecting basic commitments made to that country, in order to supply the main economic areas such as Cochabamba, Sucre, all mining areas, Oruro and La Paz, through a branch pipeline connected to a point of departure on the Santa Cruz-Yacuiba pipeline running to Oruro. The route goes through Tapirani, Sucre, Ocuri, Uncia, Catavi, Llallagua, Siglo XX, Huanuni, Japo, and so on (base: study done by Pipeline Technologists, of Houston, Texas, for the YPFB, 1974). In Tapirani, it will be connected with the Tapirani-Cochabamba sector of the Camiri-Cochabamba oil pipeline, adapted for gas in order to supply the city and valley of Cochabamba. In Oruro, the current Oruro-La Paz multipurpose pipeline is being adapted to gas to serve the high plateau and La Paz.

Under such conditions, the gas pipeline has the following characteristics: length to be built, 500 kilometers.

Graded diameter - telescopic system of 12", 10", 8" and 6" forming a gradual and vertebrated system of distribution.

Capacity of the system: 60 million cubic feet a day.

The advantages of this system over the high plateau gas pipeline are: 1) length, 500 kilometers less; 2) cost: according to standards used by the YPFB, \$53 million less; 3) route: simpler in number and scope of bridges and engineering construction works; 4) areas of influence: includes areas not planned: Sucre and mining areas; 5) vertebrated and flexible system of operation; and 6) 60-percent completed studies to be completed with a study of the point of connection-Tapirani section: 200 kilometers.

It is a modest project not having the grandeur of the high plateau gas pipeline.

The scheme involves a series of technical and economic aberrations committed by the YPFB in completing isolated, purely local works lacking in any overall meaning for a national energy plan, such as the Monteagudo-Sucre gas pipeline, the 10" oil pipeline between Santa Cruz and Camiri, the Cochabamba-Oruro-La Paz multi-purpose pipeline, the approach of the refineries and a series of "emergency measures," with investments of some \$300 million (statements made by former YPFB officials). After all of this, we return to the same old things, as if nothing had ever happened, magnifying projects beyond their true dimensions and the capacity of an indebted, nearly insolvent country, the fruit of this tendency and without being able to convince ourselves of the reasons for these results.

There is only one way to defend the YPFB and that is for its technical personnel to return to its traditional core of professional efficiency, meticulous responsibility in handling the enterprise's problems and patriotism.

Otherwise, foreign interests will once more be imposed, for they are already watching us. However legitimate and correct they may be, they are harmful. In the past,

under similar circumstances, YPFB engineers, technicians and workers have demanded as being essentially theirs those responsibilities that had been assigned to the Williams Brothers Co., without this meaning being for or against private enterprise. An ethical, professional principle was simply being applied in the face of circumstances that are now repeated. It is a good example that should not go unnoticed.

11,464
CSO: 3010/574

YPFB POLICIES, MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED

Santa Cruz EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] is bent on doing oil exploration, prospecting, drilling, and eventually extraction, in Bolivia. Within this perspective, an investment of some \$300 million has been announced in its 5-year plan (the previous figure mentioned was \$800 million). The YPFB is trying to identify its latest investment policy as the purest, soundest patriotism -- that is, it would not be patriotic to allow foreign companies to operate in the country.

And yet, we see that the two criteria are followed: The YPFB is investing, but foreign oil companies are also investing (although there is an attempt to veil the fact behind the name of "operating contracts"). At this point, a balance should be drawn up of what is obtained by the YPFB following its policy of making direct investments -- that is, drawing up the cost-profit ratio.

On the whole (unless we are shown the contrary), we believe that the investments made by the YPFB do not even remotely correspond to what they have obtained in gas and oil. The difference (the loss) is the cost of our nationalism.

At the present time, what has been discovered in gas and oil mainly corresponds to foreign companies rather than to the YPFB. Without the contribution of these foreign companies, we would perhaps now be importing oil, after exhausting our best fields.

We must decide once and for all. One cannot have the YPFB and alongside it, companies that compete in finding oil, companies that are more successful than the YPFB in such discoveries, often using data obtained by the YPFB itself. We cannot continue to send data to foreign computers, data first seen by those who process than rather than the YPFB itself. Nor can the YPFB continue to invest money it does not have in exploration and other work in areas or zones of dubious resources and possibilities.

Here we must define a categorical policy: Either the YPFB must be the only company operating in the country or we must stop investing in hydrocarbon exploration and prospecting, limiting ourselves to marketing oil, gas and all derivatives.

Otherwise, we shall persist in a policy of allowing a drain of our meager foreign exchange reserves, which in the final analysis is no more than one link in the chain of our national dependency. All of this will remain true as long as the YPFB does not show us that its investments have given the country profits.

BRIEFS

YPFB EQUIPMENT--The YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] pays \$1.5 million a month to private companies to rent five drilling rigs, according to an announcement made by the company's general manager, Col Otto Lopez Murillo, on a recent visit to Santa Cruz. According to the information, the national oil company is forced to rent drilling equipment to do exploration in oil and gas fields, paying over \$10,000 a day for each rig, which means that some \$50,000 are spent a day on the five rigs now being rented. Lopez went on to say that it is necessary to purchase new drilling equipment in order to step up drilling work on exploratory wells, both in oil and gas fields, and intensify work on the quantification of gas reserves, which the company is now doing. Finally, he said that at the present time, the YPFB is carrying out work planned for this period, mainly in the exploration of new deposits, an avenue of work given the greatest possible promotion in 1981 inasmuch as new exploration had not been done for some time. The country found itself on the brink of becoming an importer of crude oil, which would mean serious risks for the domestic economy. [Text] [Santa Cruz EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Dec 81 p 5] 11,464

BIOGAS PROJECT--Alfredo Paniagua, regional head of OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization] biogas projects, has termed progress on the biogas program in Bolivia satisfactory. Paniagua visited pilot plants set up in Cochabamba and La Paz by the National Rural Electrification Institute and expressed his optimism over progress on the project in Bolivia. He said that it is going according to schedule. These opinions were expressed by the official from the international organization during a visit to Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons Jorge Zamora, with whom he discussed the agreement made between the government and OLADE, according to which, through a technological transfer, nine plants were built in rural areas in the districts of La Paz, Cochabamba and Beni. Paniagua said that the program in Bolivia achieved positive results and that OLADE will be happy to receive a proposal aimed at building new plants, provided that their inclusion in national energy plans is fully justified. Ricardo Maldonado, director of the National Rural Electrification Institute, and Lucio Saal, coordinator of the biogas program, who accompanied Paniagua on the visit, said that after the first phase, the Institute believes that each of the plants should be followed so that their operation will be continuous and permanent. The visitor observed the importance of the interinstitutional relationship between national organizations, as might be the case of the Ministry of Agriculture, for purposes of implementation, and private entities in order to pave the way for the future manufacture of burners and other items that might be easily manufactured by national industry. [Text] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Dec 81 p 5] 11,464

BRIEFS

ECOPETROL 1981 PROFITS REPORTED--Bogota, 25 Dec (AFP)--The Colombian Government announced that the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL) had a profit of \$10.5 million in 1981. This is the first time in the past 5 years that ECOPETROL has finished the year in the black. Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Rodado Noriega noted that these profits are the result of the successful exploration and exploitation programs underway throughout the country. Rodado Noriega pointed out that in 1979 ECOPETROL lost \$19 million, while in 1980 the enterprise lost only \$5 million. The losses, Rodado Noriega explained, were caused by imports necessary to meet the daily demand which exceeded by some 30,000 barrels the national production, which ranged between 120,000 and 130,000 barrels. Rodado Noriega also confirmed that a new oil deposit has been found in the eastern plains, near the Venezuelan border. The new field has a capacity of 6,000 barrels daily. The minister expects that before 1985 Colombia will have recovered the self-sufficiency in oil production which it lost in 1975. He said the exploration program continues at full blast. [Text] [PA251725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1429 GMT 25 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/613

OFFSHORE GAS WELL DRILLING PLATFORM INAUGURATED

PA290438 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0051 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 28 Dec (LATIN-REUTER)--Today Ecuador started drilling on its continental shelf seeking hydrocarbons, in view of evidence that its oil resources in the northeastern jungles are being depleted.

President Oswaldo Hurtado, who attended the ceremony inaugurating the drilling said that "this is an act of national sovereignty in which we will try to exploit the resources of the Gulf of Guayaquil, near our southern maritime border," with Peru.

The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) has obtained an automatic "jack-up" [last work in English] platform, which has been installed 40 km from the Ecuadorean coast. Drilling was started from this platform today.

The drilling was started in "Friendship Field," an Ecuadorean maritime area in which the first prospecting was carried out in the 1970's.

A group of U.S. companies, which formed the "ADA" group, drilled nine exploratory wells in the area 11 years ago. The group discovered that there was gas enough to produce 64 million cubic feet daily.

At that time, Ecuador had started extracting 210,000 barrels of oil daily from the country's northeastern jungles and did not exploit its maritime field. Work was stopped because of "contractual problems with 'ADA,'" whose contract was recently annulled by the government.

The Ecuadorean Government reached the conclusion that its oil reserves (at present 610 million barrels) would run out at the end of this decade at the present rate of exploitation and in view of the increased consumption.

Ecuador and Venezuela are the only Latin American members of OPEC, which is dominated by the Arab exporting countries.

In a television address 2 weeks ago Hurtado warned Ecuadoreans "about the end of the oil era." Petroleum Minister Eduardo Ortega stressed that by the end of 1989 "Ecuador will become an oil importing country," at the present rate of exploitation.

This morning at the opening ceremony Hurtado said that we were ending "8 years of frustration, during which we Ecuadoreans saw how this great wealth (gas) was being covered by water."

Hurtado stressed that "this is a great national task. It is the Ecuadorean Government's top priority."

Official studies conducted during the last 10 years in the area lead experts to believe that the gas reserves "are 260 billion cubic feet and that there is reason to believe that there is a considerable amount of oil."

The drilling started today "will allow us to learn the extent of the gas and oil reserves. The results will be known in mid-1982," according to officials.

It was officially announced that the government's plans include the installation of refineries as well as steel and fertilizer plants in the areas around the Gulf of Guayaquil in order to make industrial use of the gas to be extracted.

CSO: 3010/608

BRIEFS

GASOLINE SHORTAGE DENIED--Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX)--PEMEX's deputy commercial director, Gilberto Escobedo Villalon, said today that it was not true that a real gas shortage was imminent. He said that PEMEX was producing and had enough gasoline to meet the demands of the national market. Escobedo Villalon explained that the gas stations, especially the small ones, have the storage capacity to meet normal demands and that, in view of yesterday's situation, it was only natural that their supplies had been exhausted, causing an artificial shortage. The official was referring to last night's sudden panic buying of gasoline when consumers reacted to a statement attributed to PEMEX's national Retailers Union announcing a work stoppage for today in the city's gas stations. In view of the situation, Escobedo Villalon appealed to consumers to act in a civic manner and buy only what was strictly necessary for their daily activities. He also added that PEMEX is increasing deliveries to the gas stations to keep their storage tanks full as long as possible. He also reported that the gas shortages in some towns in the country's interior were a result of the truckers' strike which blocked some roads. [Text] [FL150209 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 3010/604

BRIEFS

FRENCH FIRM OFFSHORE DRILLING--Lima, 28 Dec (AFP)--The Peruvian state oil enterprise and Elf Aquitaine of France will jointly undertake petroleum exploration on the Peruvian continental shelf next year, Peruvian Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski has announced. He explained that the zone in which the two companies will work is located opposite the city of Pacasmayo and the Port of Salaverry, 650 km and 450 km north of Lima respectively, where previous studies had indicated good prospects. He also stated that there are other foreign firms from the United States and Hong Kong which are interested in carrying out similar work during 1982 in various zones in the country with oil possibilities. Moreover, he announced that the planned investments in these activities, both by the new firms and those which are already operating in Peru, will reach \$150 million in the coming year. He concluded by reiterating that the current Peruvian oil production of 220,000 barrels per day will increase by 20,000 to 30,000 barrels per day with the exploitation of new fields in the Amazon. [Text] [PY090135 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 28 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/616

PERUVIANS CONCERN WITH BOLIVIAN IMPORT MEASURES EXPRESSED

PY121542 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Dec (AFP)--It was learned here today that the import restrictions and the foreign currency exchange controls which have been adopted by the Bolivian Government to prevent the flight of capital and a total depletion of its monetary reserves has caused great concern among the Peruvian export sector.

The last issue of the Peruvian Exporters Association's (ADEX) weekly has expressed this concern, pointing out that among the Andean group countries Bolivia is one of the main buyers of Peruvian industrial products, capital goods and raw materials.

According to the ADEX report, the Bolivian Central Bank has reported that Peru will lose \$67.7 million a month due to such restrictions. It adds that up to 1979 Peru had invested almost 23 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) in resources, and then the investment went down to 9 percent of the GDP.

Similarly, the ADEX reports that according to the Bolivian Central Bank, the reduction of credits and financing facilities exceeds 15 percent. The ADEX asserts that the rollback in Bolivian imports is a result of the contraction brought about by the government measure of devaluing the Bolivian peso by 22.5 percent at the end of 1979.

Finally, the ADEX report states that in 1979 the Bolivian consumer goods imports made up 24.5 percent of the total amount of purchases made abroad and in 1980 this figure decreased by 1.5 percent to 23 percent.

CSO: 3010/616

EXPERTS SEE EEC BEET THREAT TO AREA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 81 p 2

[Text]

Real improvement in the sugar industry in Caribbean countries can only come if there is a significant reduction in the area planted in beet within European Economic Community member countries next year and in future years.

This was one of the major points made when the Sugar Association of the Caribbean (Incorporated) held its annual meetings at the Hilton Hotel in Barbados on December 1 and 2.

The Association's directors expressed deep concern about the estimated six million tons of sugar which the EEC would have available for export in 1981-1982 and the effects of this on world sugar prices.

They noted that while it now appeared likely that two million tons of this would be withheld from the market next year, a serious surplus of sugar, however, still remain.

The meeting also looked at the current impasse between the EEC and the African, Carib-

bean and Pacific (ACP) sugar exporting states in respect of the price of sugar supplied by the ACP countries to the EEC during the delivery period July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982.

In Press statement the Association noted: "This increase offered by the EEC to the ACP was seven and a half per cent over the 1980 - 1981 price which is one per cent less than the increase granted by the EEC for most of the sugar manufactured by its own producers."

"This discriminatory treatment between the EEC and ACP sugar prices is totally unjustified and greatly detrimental to the ACP suppliers."

"Moreover, the long delay which has occurred in resolving the matter has meant that the ACP producers are at present receiving even less than the EEC offer for their sugar which is exacerbating the cash flow problems of Caricom industries."

It urged Caribbean Governments and sugar industries to

lend their full support to the ACP negotiators so that the matter could be speedily resolved on the basis of a non-discriminatory increase of eight and a half per cent.

Other matters dealt with included the current Farm Bill which is presently being considered by the United States Congress. Members were concerned about the protectionist attitudes inherent in the Bill and felt that the US should reverse its protectionist sugar policy and permit sugar exports from developing countries to compete freely with domestic cane and beet sugar.

The directors drew attention to the difficult period through which Caribbean sugar industries were passing, noting that a combination of reduced crops in most parts of the region and low export prices has caused a serious drop in revenue.

This, combined with escalating costs had led to serious losses, cash flow difficulties and adverse balance of exchange problems.

CSO: 3025/97

NICARAGUA, HONDURAS COOPERATION IN FIGHTING 'GANGS' URGED

PA240032 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The people and the government of Honduras should understand that the all out action that is being carried out against the criminal gangs will serve to defend the friendship and peace that exists between the people and governments of Honduras and Nicaragua.

The renewed armed activities that gangs of former Somozist guardsmen are carrying out in the northern part of our country is a deliberate plan to create a situation that could damage the normal relations that exist between the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the Honduran Government.

The activities that these gangs have carried out recently, during which they have tortured and murdered innocent people and committed large-scale pillaging, have met with strong opposition from our armed forces. These actions have taken place in a zone that is hard to control and to establish boundaries. This situation has been the cause of biased interpretations and if it were not for the serene and cautious attitude of our leaders, it would have led to serious conflicts. The situation as is demands that measures be taken to stop the counterrevolutionary activity from the Honduran territory.

Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez on Monday denounced how the criminal activities of these murderous gangs have increased. This was corroborated by the news on the kidnapping of a State Security Department officer and by a number of vandalistic acts that have taken place along the border zone in the north of Zelaya Department.

It is obvious that these murderers of peasants, teachers, literacy brigade members and soldiers, have in the Honduran territory a sanctuary from where they can commit their crimes. Commander Borge said that they could not carry out those activities if they did not have a base in Honduras. If they were in Nicaraguan territory, these gangs of counterrevolutionaries could not find a place to hide from the people's armed vigilance. Where else could they hide 60,000 pounds of rice, stolen from the Nicaraguan Basic Food Enterprise, ENABAS, in the community of Asan, other than in Honduran territory, which serves them as a rearguard and refuge.

The friendly government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, who is the person that can take the necessary measures to neutralize those gangs and the support that Honduran political and military sectors are giving them to oppose our revolution and to upset the stability and peace in the area, must understand that it is our duty to defend our sovereignty and to eliminate the terror and panic that those enemies of our people are spreading in the region.

The Sandinist people's revolution is a revolution for peace and work. Patriotic and honest Nicaraguans want to build their own future in peace. This is a right they have gained with the weapons in their hands. A right they must defend at all cost against those who are trying to restore the ignominious Somozist regime.

A true Nicaraguan has the obligation to defend peace and the right to work. The Honduran people and the government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia can rest assured that the Nicaraguan revolution and the Sandinist people do not harbor aggressive intentions and in fighting the counterrevolutionary gangs stationed in Honduran territory, they are only trying to assure the peace and friendship that exists between our people and governments.

CSO: 3010/602

BRIEFS

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER CONSULTATIONS BEGUN--The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry announced the beginning of consultations at various levels to obtain a national consensus and to define its policy on the 150-year old territorial problem with Peru. The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, who reiterated that Ecuador insists upon and defends its position as a nation littoral to the great Amazon River. [Text] [PA291458 Quito Voz De Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Dec 81]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO EL SALVADOR--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco left today for El Salvador to discuss cooperation programs and establish political contacts in that Central American country. The foreign minister boarded a private airplane at the Simon Bolivar International Airport at 0830. The foreign minister is accompanied by Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, Hilario Cardozo, (Guillermo Yepes), (Margarita Palacio), (Mary Tubo). [Name indistinct] and (Roy Charles) [last name indistinct]. In El Salvador, Zambrano Velasco will meet with members of the civilian-military junta, the central elections council and leaders of some political parties and church sectors. [Text] [PA062303 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 82]

CSO: 3010/618

PICTURE CLOUDS IN CLOSE BATTLE FOR PREMIERSHIP

Speculation on Gibbons

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 11 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The battle for the Premiership of Bermuda is now so close that a new, intriguing possibility has emerged. The current leader, the Hon. David Gibbons, may decide to ditch his original plan to step down in early January and stay on until the United Bermuda Party can choose a successor who will command a clear majority. A leadership election today would be unlikely to produce a clear-cut winner, with support for the two contenders, the Hon. John Swan and the Hon. C. V. (Jim) Woolridge, looking evenly balanced.

So Mr Gibbons must be tempted to stay on for a few more months to avoid a bitterly-fought contest that would pose the threat of a damaging split within the party.

He is almost certain to stay on anyway until the teachers' dispute is resolved, and judging by the current deadlock, that could be well into the New Year.

If so, we could expect to see the major Cabinet shuffle that had been forecast for December, take place within the next few weeks.

Despite dismissing predictions of a struggle as "speculation," Mr Gibbons appears to confirm the reports in an interview he gave the Bermudian magazine last October which appears in the current issue. In it, Mr Gibbons is quoted as saying: "There has not been a Cabinet shuffle for almost five years and one must be contemplated in the very near future--say in the coming months."

Until a few weeks ago it looked certain that the present Deputy Premier, Mr Woolridge, would step up to the top job. It was believed that Mr Swan had only minimal support.

And the third possible contender, Dr the Hon. Clarence James, was believed to have been persuaded to stand aside in favour of Mr Woolridge.

But since then Mr Swan has launched an aggressive campaign to win support that has been fairly successful. That has persuaded Dr James to get back on the scene, and he is currently campaigning hard, but less successfully.

In contrast, Mr Woolridge has maintained a low profile and refuses to even acknowledge officially that a leadership battle may be imminent.

"Mr Gibbons is still the Premier, and he hasn't told me he's quitting," Mr Woolridge tells reporters.

The Premiership is decided by the 21 U.B.P. members of the House of Assembly. The Hon. John Barritt was elected to the House on the U.B.P. ticket, but has taken on the politically neutral role of Speaker and so will not vote for the Premier.

To stand for the leadership each contender must have a minimum of five M.P.s supporting him. That would appear to rule out Dr James as a viable candidate. His only guaranteed supporter is the Hon. Mrs. Ann Cartwright DeCouto, who must remain loyal to him after Dr James backed her so publicly against Mr Ward Young in the Pembroke West Central primary two years ago.

Mr Woolridge can be confident of the support of Dr James, Dr the Hon. John Stubbs, the Hon. William McPhee, Mr David Wilkinson, Mr Tony Correia, Mr Ernest DeCouto, Mr Harry Viera and probably Dr Vincent Bridgewater.

Mr Swan can count on Mr Gibbons, the Hon. Sir John Sharpe, the Hon. Ernest Vesey, the Hon. Ralph Marshall, Mr William Cox, Mrs Cartwright DeCouto and Mr Gladwin (Doc) Hall.

He would probably also get the vote of Mr Lancelot Swan, formerly a staunch Woolridge supporter, but now believed to have been won over to the Swan camp.

That leaves Mr Haskins Davis, Mr Sidney Stallard and Mr Henry Hayward holding the deciding votes--and nobody seems too sure which way they will go.

Viera Return to UBP

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 11 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] Rebel M.P. Mr Harry Viera has returned to the fold of the United Bermuda Party so he can take part in the vote for a new Premier. But he stressed that he did not regret cutting the party ties three months ago in protest at "lack of leadership" in Government.

And Mr Viera said he had no intention of toeing the line if he felt outspoken criticism of Government was called for.

Mr Viera said he had applied to rejoin the parliamentary group after being informed that a change of Premier was imminent. His application was considered by the U.B.P. Caucus yesterday and approved unanimously.

"My political colleagues have assured me that a change in leadership of the United Bermuda Party is imminent," he said last night. "With this in mind, at a time when the U.B.P. is at such a critical and political crossroad, I feel it inherent upon myself to exercise my vote and in a small way contribute to continue responsible government in Bermuda."

"I hope I can make a constructive contribution towards a new, improved U.B.P."

Mr Viera declined to say which colleagues had urged him to rejoin the group, or if they had indicated just now imminent a change of leadership may be.

"But it is not just a question of replacing a Premier," he said. "The U.B.P. must adopt a new programme, a new philosophy. If I feel the party is doing something right it will have my enthusiastic support. But if I feel it is wrong, I will say so."

Mr Viera resigned the party Whip in mid-September and has since declared himself an Independent U.B.P.

He has often been an outspoken critic of Government policies; the Premier, the Hon. David Gibbons; and he was particularly annoyed at Government handling of the industrial disputes earlier this year.

Woolridge as Deputy

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Hon. C. V. (Jim) Woolridge, Minister of Tourism, will be confirmed today as Deputy Premier.

The U.B.P. Caucus met yesterday and agreed to confirm him in the post at a meeting of the parliamentary group before the House sits at 10 a.m. It had been thought that an election for the deputy's job would be held as a dress rehearsal for the leadership battle.

But it became clear this week that candidates for the leadership, Mr Woolridge, the Hon. John Swan and Dr. the Hon. Clarence James, did not want an election for the deputy's post.

CSO: 3025/96

TEACHERS VOTE TO END STRIKE, WIN BETTER WAGES, CONDITIONS

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Teachers yesterday voted overwhelmingly to accept improved offers of wages and conditions by Government. And their chief negotiator Ms Ellen Kate Horton said afterwards that she would now welcome a board of inquiry to expose "atrocities" she claimed were suffered by teachers. Despite Government pressure the A.B.U.T. refused to agree to such an inquiry to settle the dispute.

"An inquiry should take place outside the negotiations," she said. "There are a lot of atrocities which are going on involving the problems we have."

Ms Horton hailed the settlement as a victory for the 600 teachers, whose strike action has disrupted Government schools.

Under the agreement there will be an average wage increase of 19.25 percent for the first year of a new two-year contract.

Ms Horton said the total package worked out at about 35 percent.

She was particularly pleased that new and lower paid teachers would see the most benefit.

A teacher now receiving a salary of \$12,000 a year will get \$15,000 and then \$17,000 next year. "That is a substantial increase for incoming teachers," said Ms. Horton.

The teachers also won improved maternity leave--from nine weeks up to 12 weeks--and the introduction of long service allowances.

The allowances are to be worked out along the same lines as those recently established for the Police.

Of the total settlement Ms. Horton said: "We don't have comparability with the Civil Service but it is a step in the right direction. We are pleased and relieved that we have reached agreement."

She was stinging in her criticism of Government's negotiators who, she said, always adopted a condescending attitude.

"It was never an amicable relationship," said Ms Horton. But she praised Mr Mansfield Brock, Permanent Secretary for Education, for his part in bringing the dispute to an end.

Negotiations broke down on October 28 and since then teachers have staged wild-cat strikes and some students reacted by staging classroom walk-outs.

But Ms Horton said last night that it had all been worthwhile.

"We feel it is a victory for the union," she said.

CSO: 3025/96

HOTEL WORKERS SEEK MASSIVE PAY HIKES OVER NEXT 2 YEARS

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Bermuda's hotel workers are asking their wages be more than doubled over the next two years, typifying what has become a new approach to collective bargaining here.

The ROYAL GAZETTE understands that the approximately 4,500 hotel workers are asking for a 70 percent wage increase in the first year and 60 percent in the following year in talks for a new two-year contract.

But if past settlements so far this year are any indication, the final figures will probably see a 20 percent increase followed by something less than 15 percent.

Neither the Hotel Employers of Bermuda nor the Bermuda Industrial Union are revealing details of negotiations currently under way. But sources close to the talks say that the hotels have yet to respond with an offer in reply to the union's demands.

"I am not making any comments with respect to discussions on contract talks at this stage," said president of the B.I.U. Mr Ottiwell Simmons, M.P., yesterday.

Head of the Hotel Employers Mr John Harvey was equally terse. He said any comments concerning negotiations would be made jointly with the union.

The hotel workers' stance at the opening of contract talks follows a pattern that has been established only in the past nine months.

Wage negotiations in Bermuda traditionally follow a national pattern, set early this year at a 15 percent increase in the first year and 13 percent in the first year and 13 percent in the second year of two year contracts.

This was accepted by the B.I.U. in a number of negotiations at a time when the inflation rate has continued to decline since the third quarter of last year.

But the turmoil resulting from the negotiations for 1,100 hospital and Government industrial workers in April and May changed all that.

The union went in asking for a 17.75 percent increase in the first year and 11.3 percent in the second for the hospital workers and 28 percent in the first and 15 percent in the second year for the industrial workers.

Negotiations reached a stalemate and the workers went out on strike in May. They were soon joined by other workers--mostly notably hotel workers--bringing the Island to a virtual halt, forcing it to close the door to the premier industry, tourism.

Only after the general strike did an agreement come--giving some workers more than they were originally prepared to settle for hospital workers 19.5 percent and 15.6 percent, and industrial workers 20.5 percent and 15.5 percent.

Then came the talks for a new contract for the 683 Government public school teachers.

Chief negotiator for the Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers Ms Ellen Kate Horton said yesterday that the original demand was for a 30 percent wage increase in the first year, and 15 percent in the second. Government's initial offer was for two percent in the first year.

Both sides were flexible--but not enough to avoid the one day all-out strike on November 24 followed by rotating strikes.

The teachers and Government finally reached agreement this week, giving an average 19.25 percent increase in the first year followed by a 13 percent increase in the second without a cost of living clause.

Mr Simmons would not be drawn into comment on the pattern of recent negotiations. "I'm not going to do it," he said. "Any comment is always prejudicial. I have none to make."

CSO: 3025/96

FARMERS SEEK MINISTRY DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO AGRICULTURE

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 8 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Bermuda farmers want their own portfolio in the Legislature, and they say Works, Agriculture and Fisheries Minister, the Hon. Ralph Marshall, is not in touch with farming.

"With all due respect to the man, he is not informed (about farming). He really needs a much closer contact with farmers," said farmer Mr Tom Wadson of Southampton.

The comments came at a regular meeting of Department of Agriculture officials and farmers last Thursday. At that meeting farmers were vociferous about duties levied on spare parts and diesel fuel used for farming.

The farmers claim statute books cannot keep up with advances in agricultural technology, so that new equipment which could be used for progressive farming doesn't escape duty, as tractors do. "They want us to compete, and we'd love to," said one local farmer.

Farmers have been hard hit this year by weather, and they also lack an agricultural marketing officer.

The weather, they concede, is no one's fault. It's just bad luck. But when times are hard they have to pay the hospital levy for their employees, even if they have to borrow the cash to pay wages. "In a nutshell, if they want us to compete and stay in business, they should give us a chance," said Mr Wadson, who truck-farms 30 acres.

Farmers also want reduced licence fees on trucks used to haul produce. "After all, a water truck is on the road at half the price," one farmer told Director of Agriculture Dr I.W. Hughes and the Department of Agriculture farmers' representative, Mr Ed Manuel.

The farmers are also pushing for instant embargoes to prevent stockpiling of embargoed produce by importers. As the current system works, Agriculture determines when local produce has reached a level sufficient to supply the total market. It then declares an embargo in importation in that commodity. But, when the embargo is declared in advance, importers have time to stockpile in their coldrooms.

Protection of arable land is also an issue, but one on which at least one Government member gets praise. Farmers say that Planning Minister, Dr the Hon. John Stubbs' recent address to the Legislature, on the subject of purchase of development rights to arable land, had merit.

One plan proposed by Planning would involve buying development rights from owners of arable land so that future decisions on arable land would be made by the community. Mr Wadson said: "We'd be happy if such legislation were enacted immediately."

Mr Marshall, himself, has said recently that, among other things, arable land provides a visual buffer with beneficial effects for tourists and Bermudians alike. Farmers want to see wise management of land resources for the future. They say Dr Stubbs' views are, "the most realistic so far."

CSO: 3025/96

CABINET APPROVES NEW INVESTMENT LAW

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] The government believes that the new investment law approved at a Cabinet meeting yesterday establishes guarantees and offers benefits for new investments made in certain economic activities, which are precisely spelled out in the new law, Minister of Information Jaime Humerez Seleme said at the close of the meeting yesterday.

The minister added that the law is an instrument of basic importance for guiding investments toward those productive sectors required by the development of the national economy in order to raise the standard of living of the Bolivian people.

It grants the greatest benefits to agriculture, livestock raising and industries deriving from these two activities and to mining and the manufacturing industry. Humerez said that the latter will receive selective treatment, with the greatest benefits going to industrial activities that use mainly national raw materials, generate significant numbers of jobs, produce for export, create adequate levels of added value and take the place of certain imports.

The law is the government's response to the growing demand of private enterprise in recent years. With the expansion of enterprises in the public sector, it has been observed that government intervention in the economic sphere has declined. "This does not mean that such intervention is bad. What is bad is that many of the enterprises are operating at a loss, due to inefficiency in the past 30 years."

He said that the imbalance will be corrected to a great extent with the new law. Previously, the private sector frequently complained of the lack of guarantees and of incentives to establish and develop industry. Government provisions and growing government intervention prevented private initiative from having any access to industry.

The minister said that the phenomenon has reached such levels "that many Bolivians prefer to leave the country and try their luck elsewhere, not only in South America, but on other continents as well. Foreign private capital has been scared off by excessive government intervention and controls."

He added that the new law is intended to correct the situation. "The law is not a panacea. The concerted activity of all ministries is needed so that the law is not thwarted." He said that the Bolivian Government had never offered so much in

order to create trust. "It reaffirms the guarantees provided by the constitution and other provisions pointing out the rights of national and foreign enterprises. In addition, it guarantees enterprises' ownership of their factories, machinery, buildings and other equipment constituting the investment."

Humerez said that the law recognizes the right to convert national currency into foreign exchange in order to pay foreign debts and remit profits. It establishes a tax freeze for 10 years. He said that it guarantees investments and that the benefits and guarantees offered by the law will not be abrogated or modified.

Finally, the minister explained that the bill was discussed with all sectors of private enterprise and government organizations for over a year, until the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, through the National Investment Institute, gave the backing needed for its approval at all levels.

Outstanding Points

The minister of information also revealed the outstanding aspects of the investment law. The first section of the first chapter, containing general provisions, points out the following objectives in Article 1:

- 1) increasing the country's productive capacity, preferably in priority economic sectors and geographic areas;
- 2) strengthening the participation of private initiative in the investment process;
- 3) creating sources of jobs and stimulating the absorption of labor;
- 4) developing the country's depressed areas;
- 5) improving levels of productive efficiency and competitiveness;
- 6) increasing and diversifying exports;
- 7) replacing certain imports;
- 8) promoting the use of consumable expenditures, raw materials, component parts and technology of national origin;
- 9) creating more added value;
- 10) improving existing technology and incorporating new technology compatible with the rational use of labor available in the country;
- 11) rationally using renewable and nonrenewable natural resources, tending toward their industrialization in Bolivia; and
- 12) effectively participating in the benefits of integration processes in which Bolivia is involved.

Article 3 will be applied to new investments and reinvestments in the following economic activities: a) agriculture, livestock raising and agricultural services; b) agroindustry and agroindustrial complex; c) manufacturing industry; d) mining; e) construction; and f) tourism.

Article 4 is subject to special legislation because of the fact that the energy sector involves: hydrocarbons, electricity and unconventional forms of energy. In addition, it includes forestry and lumbering which entail assembly and services.

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CSO: 3010/574

DEVELOPMENT OF STEEL INDUSTRY TERMED NECESSARY

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Guillermo Cespedes Rivera: "A Hope Called Mutun"]

[Text] Bolivia is now engulfed in a profound economic crisis and there is no rapid way out. Black clouds loom on the horizon. People are desperate to find a light at the end of the tunnel toward which we are struggling. Like a sick person tenaciously fighting for life, our country anxiously seeks a way to improve its situation in order to return to a state of less suffering and prostration. We are overwhelmed by problems and lack the necessary resources to solve them.

Our mining is a shadow of what it once was. The richest deposits have been exhausted. The days of a high mineral content are gone and now remain a melancholy legend. The mines now worked give up a few rare traces of metal, meaning that costs are extremely high, greater than sales prices on the world market.

Mining no longer yields the profits it did. The goose that laid the golden egg was slaughtered by the political hatred that offered a paradise and yielded little more than a native hell.

The country has to survive despite its enormous debts, difficult to pay for the time being. And yet, it does have huge, unworked reserves. We dreamed of oil too long, discovering large deposits only on paper. We barely produce a drop compared with what Venezuela takes out of the ground. Let us remember that it began with a thousand barrels a day in 1919, increasing to over 3 million a day in 1970.

And yet, with the small quantity produced, we can escape the tragic spectrum of oil imports. What would have happened if we did not have what the YPFB [Government Oil Deposits] produces? We would have to import. At what cost and where would we now obtain the necessary foreign exchange? Venezuela, remembering Bolivar, or perhaps Mexico, might give us a favorable price. But how would that oil get here?

We have a pipeline, running toward the coast that was ours, that is not in operation. A reverse pump would be needed. Instead of the oil running down the mountains toward the Pacific, it would have to climb them. What would that cost? And are the keys to the pipeline not in the hands of Chile, which is capable of anything, provided it achieves its geopolitical objectives?

We live on top of a gas balloon. At least we have something to sell in order to obtain foreign currency and advance payments for critical situations. We could

engage in major operations with Brazil, but we need a pipeline that would cost a great deal. It has been said over and over that gas deposits have been discovered in the neighboring country, meaning that it does not need the Bolivian product. That may be true, but at the present time, everyone prefers to keep raw material reserves and use those of others. Brazil will buy gas from Bolivia in order to save its own. That is political wisdom.

Furthermore, we have the Mutun iron. It is an extraordinary potential mineral reserve (40 billion tons). Export possibilities to Plata River Basin markets are extraordinary.

We need an iron and steel industry. Such an industry should have been in operation years ago. As Capt Gildo Angulo, one of the country's great experts, who enjoys international prestige, says, "the establishment of such an industry would hasten the realization of the Bolivian people's national aspiration to the establishment of Puerto Busch in the Man Cesped Corridor and consequently, navigation of the Paraguay-Parana hydrographic system and access to free zones, deepwater ports in the Plata River Basin and overseas ports, via the Atlantic Ocean." In other words, we would rapidly come closer to the world, while other ports closed by Chile would be opened."

For SIDERSA [Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise], "the national iron and steel industry will necessarily have to become a factor in the overall development of the nation, in terms of its spinoff effect and as a basis for future industrial development, tending toward its establishment based on criteria of profitability and considering the decline of traditional exports of the country." Iron can advantageously occupy the place of other minerals.

Mutun could have become a considerable source of income. Based on many proposals, including the one from Brazil, a large quantity of semi-finished steel products could already have been exported as early as 1982. Instead of the nice little pellets, whose price is minimal compared with that of steel, Bolivia would now be exporting considerable quantities of something so necessary to the development of any nation.

We have said and we repeat that Mutun will only be worked by Bolivians. It is a patriotic watchword that no one would dare to ignore. When Peron's Argentina became interested in participating in the working of the fabulous deposit, the answer was negative. "Does the same policy apply to everyone?" asked Argentine Undersecretary Tetamanti. "Yes, to everyone," our Ministry of Foreign Relations replied.

Financing from outside the continent could have been sought. Steps were taken but nothing concrete was achieved. There is a pile of proposals and studies. (Bolivia is the most studied nation on earth.) If we had proceeded with more resolution, our country would now be a major steel exporter, but Mutun is now only a temptation for neighbors.

There are other potential sources of wealth like Mutun. Let us pick only one at random: the Abapo-Izozog Project, which one of these days will end up as a bunch of tiny landholdings. It could also have been the largest food production center, not only in Bolivia, but on the entire continent. Quite simply, we wasted our

time on studies. The project still exists, in the experimental phase, nothing more. Perhaps there will be sudden demagogic pressure to proceed to break it up. It would be a repetition of the agrarian reform.

Instead of crying over the critical economic situation, why do we not think more about unexploited sources of wealth? It is true that Mutun will not begin to produce steel immediately, but sufficient progress will be made.

A formal complaint was made over the "export" of a few thousand tons of iron ore. SIDERSA denied the story, but there must be some serious grounds for officially pointing out such a serious anomaly. Let us not have a repeat of the old story of resources lost because of a lack of adequate control.

Mutun should no longer be a mere hope, but a reality, and the sooner the better. Studies are necessary, but they should be used adequately and at the proper time.

11,464
CSO: 3010/574

COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN DEFENDS POLISH GOVERNMENT

PY111501 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jan 82 p 14

[Presumed text of undated debate on Polish crisis promoted by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO during which panelists Popular Party Deputy Herbert Levy, sociologist Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Polish priest Fr. Joao Solak and Brazilian Communist Party Leader Hercules Correia with moderator Claudio Abramo answered questions submitted from the floor]

[Excerpts] Hercules Correia: For us communists the discussion of the Polish crisis has a great importance since we are involved in the discussion and analysis of questions related to the development of socialist democracy. We Brazilian communists do not assume a conformist position regarding the process of development of socialist democracy.

For us it is important to discuss the Polish crisis by beginning with a document signed between the Polish Government and the Solidarity Union, that is, the Gdansk agreements which reflect the errors of the PZPR and the Polish Government in the management of the economy and in the conduct of the state. They also reflect the workers' demands and aspirations even before those errors were committed. As a general proposition to formalize the agreements, it was established that a negotiated solution would have to be sought to surmount the crisis. I believe that the Solidarity Union and its leader understood this proposition initially. The Catholic Church, which previously had been in constant confrontation with the Polish state and government, also understood this. After the Gdansk agreements, however, there appeared within Solidarity groups who rejected a negotiated political solution and adopted economic disorganization as a guiding principle. This disorganization would in no way permit them to meet their political, economic, social and spiritual demands. Even in a capitalist country like ours the working class pays dearly for the consequences of such a disorganization. And here the workers work for the capitalists, for capital. Over there they do not. With such a guiding principle, Solidarity tried to play the role of a political party rather than that of a labor organization. This is the angle I suggest the Polish crisis be discussed from.

The economic disorganization process forced the declaration of a state of war as the order of the day, now but not before, in order to restore economic and political control in defense of the socialist regime. The socialist state cannot--except in specific crisis situations--play a coercive role in society, but a mediating

one, a negotiating one. The road for Poland's renewal lies in a negotiated solution. This is so because what is at stake to bring about political and economic solutions is the broad participation of the Polish people and workers in the conduct of the state, not the state primarily playing a coercive role. Coercion became necessary just now, not 1 or 2 years ago. The path toward a solution has to be the one set by the PZPR and by the Polish Government. But the PZPR needs to have a clear idea of its responsibility, mainly a clear idea of broadening political democracy.

Hercules Correia: We are discussing here the situation of a country in crisis, not that of a country in normalcy. Amid this crisis this phenomenon occurred: The two sides recognized that crisis [the recognition of economic and political errors reflected in the Gdansk agreements], an agreement was formulated over the crisis and an attempt was made at overcoming the crisis through a negotiated solution. I might be wrong. But in my opinion at some moment one of the two sides changed its stance on a negotiated solution and adopted a process of economic disorganization. No socialist regime can tolerate that, and in view of this new economic and political crisis, there was nothing else to do but to enforce an emergency measure such as that. People who believe otherwise will see, tomorrow when they might have a proletarian state and government, in whose hands power will end if they do not take such a measure. I do not believe that the state of war measure was taken at a random moment. It was taken at a moment when the crisis was reaggravated; and the solution applied is not palatable, not even for me. But it was the necessary solution, the solution necessary at this time. I personally accept this solution because otherwise the socialist regime would be endangered by such a process which can disorganize the economy indefinitely.

CSO: 3001/61

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SURINAME, GUYANA

PY112031 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jan 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Upon returning to Itamaraty after the Christmas recess, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro tomorrow will make the final arrangements for his first official visits of the year: Suriname and Guyana, which are scheduled for after 25 January.

Guerreiro's visit to Suriname and Guyana will virtually complete the Brazilian strategy of strengthening its political and economic ties with South American countries which President Joao Figueiredo outlined early in his administration.

Only Uruguay has not yet been included on the list of official visits. While relations with Uruguay have been normal, they have been jeopardized by cases of arrests and violations of sovereignty at the border.

Since Suriname and Guyana are signatories of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, that region should present good prospects for cooperation in economic, ecological, health and transportation projects. The two countries have already expressed interest in purchasing planes manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company and Itamaraty believes that some sales might be concluded in 1982.

Brazil needs to be cautious in the political field in view of the border disputes between Venezuela and Guyana and between Suriname and Guyana.

The important thing is to make it clear that Brazil will not take sides in controversies among other states and will limit itself to defending peaceful, negotiated solutions, an Itamaraty source said.

While Brazil regrets the existence of these controversies, it believes that they should not prevent it from doing normal business with both parties.

CSO: 3001/61

BRIEFS

ABI-ACKEL ON PP-PMDB MERGER--Justice Minister Abi-Ackel also made a comment on the merger between the Popular Party, PP, and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB. [Begin Abi-Ackel recording] On my part regarding my responsibility in the specific area of the Justice Ministry, the agreement reached by the PP yesterday does not (?encourage), does not contribute to the improvement of the democratic process because it (?creates) a possibility of confrontation. It also does not build trust in the actions of political parties, because a hasty mixing of different programs for merely electoral reasons has taken place. The government will act in a serene, calm and prudent manner. Only after all components have been evaluated will the government be able [words indistinct] so as not to answer hastily to an act which we believe to be politically inadmissible. [End recording] [Excerpt] [PY220234 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Dec 81]

INELIGIBILITY BILL VOTING POSTPONED--Brasilia--The Senate Justice Committee approved today by a vote of 8 to 7 the motion to discuss on an urgent basis [requerimento de urgencia] the vote on the ineligibility draft bill amended by Senator Murilo Badaro. The opposition reacted against the amendment in a session characterized by disturbances that increased when the Senate Commission chairman, Sen Aloisio Chaves, resorted to a tie-breaker vote [voto de minerva]. In Congress the opposition sector was able to block the voting on the ineligibility draft bill. Therefore, the vote on this bill will be held in tomorrow's session. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 12 Jan 82]

STUDENT ARREST FOR CONSULATE BOMBINGS--Rio de Janeiro--A Rio student, Joao Carlos Correa de Oliveira, has been placed under arrest and charged with the molotov cocktail attacks on the U.S., British and German consulates in Rio last year. Oliveira was arrested by police Wednesday as he attempted to set fire to two commuter train cars which he had doused with gasoline. Oliveira did not attempt to flee when discovered by railroad security agents who believed his passivity to be due to drugs. Under interrogation, Oliveira confessed to the attacks against the consulates which took place on three different nights in October and November. [Text] [PY130028 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 5]

MISSILE MANUFACTURE POSTPONED--The development of the Piranha air-to-air missile developed by the Sao Jose Dos Campos CTA [Aerospace Technology Center] Special Activities Institute is being reassessed. The discontinuation of the missile program, considered one of the most important of the armed forces, is the result

of cuts in the CTA budget, which since 1981 has been cut by about 40 percent. Used by combat planes, the Piranha was also created to meet the needs of the navy and army. According to Air Force Ministry officials, the air force may be able to continue developing the missile on its own. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jan 82 p 1]

SAO PAULO MAYOR TO RESIGN--Sao Paulo Mayor Reinaldo de Barros will resign in May to run for the state's governorship in November. Works and Environment Secretary (Walter Corolado Antunes) will replace him on that date. [PY122115 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82]

CSO: 3001/61

BRIEFS

FLOODING NEAR ECUADOREAN BORDER--Bogota, 1 Jan (LATIN-REUTER)--Rescue brigades of the National Red Cross and Civil Defense have been dispatched to the town of Barbacoas, 700 km southwest of Bogota. A state of emergency has been declared in the town due to the heavy rains that have fallen in recent days which have left a provisional toll of eight dead and 5,000 people homeless. A Civil Defense report indicated that the region which borders with Ecuador has been affected by the flooding of the Telembe and Putumayo Rivers. The people of the region are mostly farmers and their crops have been swept away. The report added that about 600 homes were destroyed or made uninhabitable as a result of the flooding of the Telembe River. A Red Cross mission will evaluate the damage to decide what aid in the form of medicine, medical personnel, food and clothing may be necessary. The report issued yesterday indicated that the section of the Pan-American highway from Cali, 500 km southwest of Bogota, to Tulcan, Ecuador continues to be blocked by several landslides. The authorities were today able to recover the bodies of two victims, minors who died [words indistinct]. [Text] [PA020215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1405 GMT 1 Jan 82]

LANDSLIDES IN MANIZALES--We are going to give a general summary of the situation in Manizales which has been declared in a state of emergency. It is estimated that at least 30 people have died. Here's a report by (Orlando Villarcon): [(Villarcon)] Thirty dead, 24 of whose bodies have been recovered, 20 people missing, some 20 injured and more than 40 houses destroyed by landslides is so far the tragic toll of the worst emergency situation that Manizales, capital of Caldas Department, has experienced in recent years. At 1915, the Caldas government ordered the temporary suspension of the rescue work since the situation is dramatic in the neighborhoods of (Fatima), (San Fernando), (Francia), (Camilo Torres) and (Estrada) located in the shantytown section of Manizales. So far, 19 of the 24 bodies rescued have been identified. About 20 injured have been taken to the University Hospital. [Excerpts] [PA080126 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82]

M-19 GUERRILLAS SEEK AMNESTY--Bogota, 12 Jan (AFP)--Six guerrillas belonging to the self-styled 19 April Movement (M-19) today suddenly asked for amnesty from judicial authorities in the northeastern city of Cucuta, on the border with Venezuela, it was disclosed here in Bogota. Among the guerrillas is Climaco Urrutia, former comptroller of the northwestern department of Choco, near the border with Panama. The amnesty law was approved by the Colombian Congress last year, but the period for taking advantage of it has expired, official sources explained. It was reported that the Cucuta government will ask central government authorities about the request for amnesty for the six guerrillas. Since the law was promulgated, there have been few cases of requests for amnesty, according to National Defense Ministry statistics. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1914 GMT 12 Jan 82]

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS RELEASE DEPLORED--San Jose, 22 Dec (AFP)--Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio denounced here today the release of 11 Nicaraguan terrorists who were under arrest in El Salvador. Their extradition had been requested by the Costa Rican authorities who accused them of trying to dynamite a radio station and hijack a plane. Quoting unofficial reports from San Salvador, the minister regretted the attitude assumed by the Salvadoran judicial authorities, saying that "they will not even answer the phone." However, she added that "there is always hope that they will answer" and that the extradition proceedings will continue. In view of the situation, and after continued rumors about the partiality of the Salvadoran judicial branch regarding these terrorists, the Costa Rican justice minister told the local press today that "we could not even get a confirmation of the release, since we were unable to obtain an official reply to our inquiries." It was recalled that the Costa Rican Government has repeatedly reiterated its moral and political support for the Salvadoran junta, with which it maintains cordial relations.

[Excerpts] [PA231645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 23 Dec 81]

POSITION ON FISHING MAINTAINED--Costa Rica is maintaining its position of not allowing fishing [words indistinct] the determination of not allowing foreign trawlers to fish for tuna in Costa Rican territorial waters, reiterated the Government Council after receiving a letter from the U.S. Government saying that it won't purchase [word indistinct] if Costa Rica does not eliminate that prohibition. Three years ago, the U.S. Government embargoed the import of Costa Rican tuna because several U.S.-flag ships had been detained while fishing in territorial waters. Despite international negotiations it was not possible to reach an agreement on the lifting of the embargo. The negotiations will continue to seek [words indistinct]. Although it was said that the negotiations seeking an agreement with the United States have not ended, it was also said that as a matter of national honor, Costa Rica will not change its stance. This determination will be communicated to the other coastal nations [words indistinct] of the international agreement on tropical tuna so as to form a common front. In previous months, meetings were held among Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru, Panama and other nations with marine resources in an effort to struggle as a bloc for the right to 200 miles of territorial seas. [Text] [PA290412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/603

HAVANA SEES U.S. DESTABILIZING NICARAGUA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Nov 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] In recent weeks, the United States' campaign to destabilize Nicaragua has assumed features of a genuine undeclared war. This is interpreted as a further step by the Republican administration in the heightening of tension in Central America and the creation of conditions favoring possible armed intervention by the Marines.

Although the rhetoric produced by the different members of Reagan's staff has always been exaggerated, recently the imperial eagles have recklessly increased the flow of fabrications about the Sandinist Revolution, to the point of being ridiculous.

Propagandistic harrassment is not new to Nicaragua; nor are economic pressure, political encirclement, and armed incursions by Somozists from Honduras. Even so, the escalation of oral attacks emanating from the White House is significant.

Analysts for various international media have begun to wonder whether direct military intervention--the only action yet to be tried by the United States--will be used during the coming weeks, as is implied by Secretary of State Alexander Haig's latest outbursts.

Mr Haig is caught up in the vortex of his own lies about the alleged presence of Cuban troops in Nicaragua--increased in number twice through personal invention--and the supposed flow of armaments to El Salvador from, according to him, the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The farce has been rewritten so many times, and the lack of proof is so widely known, that the public has felt tricked despite the typical injection of intoxicants by the multinational news agencies, faithful disseminators of the empire's lies.

Nicaragua has refuted each of the Yankee statements and even sent letters to Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American Affairs Thomas Enders and to other U.S. officials.

Instead of responding to those messages, the American former general refused to renounce other destabilizing actions and termed the Sandinist government "increasingly totalitarian."

To forgo "reprisals" would be "simply a declaration of surrender," Mr Haig said. That is, this fellow believes that Nicaragua should be an echo of the United States, as during the Somoza era. As a result, he publicly admits that his administration is suffering a defeat in the continued sovereignty of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Seldom have people heard such audacity in the language of one who claims to be a diplomat.

A reporter for the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE wrote, regarding one of the measures being studied by the State Department: "Military support and advice for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who are awaiting, within and outside the country, the green light from Washington to launch a large-scale offensive against the Sandinist forces and government."

While at the military level efforts to intimidate are increasing, at the economic level there is evidence of certain moves intended to block a \$30 million loan to the junta of National Reconstruction that is being considered by the Inter-American Development Bank, the IDB.

The United States is not confining itself to the withholding of a major part of the \$75 million package, which had been long awaited and was finally cancelled. Now it is turning to financial pressure.

All these moves are consistent with the principles of the so-called "Santa Fe Committee" (a group of ideologues behind the Republican Party's platform) concerning Central America. Those views are based on geopolitical opinions about the Western Hemisphere, which should be controlled by the United States, for it is a "possession" of that country, in the viewpoint of the group's members.

Above all, Nicaragua's independent foreign policy is an obstacle to those intentions. A little over a month ago, the United States was thwarted in the United Nations when Commander Daniel Ortega appeared with concrete solutions to the Salvadoran problem and therefore that of Central America.

Nicaragua offered a peace plan in response to the ultrareactionary plan concocted in Santa Fe and implemented by Reagan.

No one in the White House commented on the proposal, for they had decided to respond with silence or indifference. However, the Americans did continue acting in other ways.

An example: The support given the mercenaries training in Florida and appearing daily in the press and on TV to proclaim their intention of overthrowing the Sandinist government.

Another sample: The collusion with certain fascist-oriented military men in Honduras, who are supporting preparations for a broad-scale attack against Nicaragua by Somozist bands. These are the groups that continually cross the border in rural areas of the country and murder soldiers, teachers, and peasants.

The U.S. conduct designed to encourage armed subversion, dissention, isolation, and economic difficulties was an important factor when the junta of National Reconstruction decided to decree the institution of emergency measures.

For violating the Order and Maintenance of Public Security Law and the Economic Emergency Law, four executives of the private firm COSEP [expansion unknown] were imprisoned; for, adopting a stance of confrontation, they had sent an open letter to the government that contained distortions and offensive remarks.

As usual, the businessmen involved in these situations are portrayed by the western press as "victims." In the specific instance of the COSEP executives, there were even "complaints" from Salvadoran magnates. Those are the same ones who indifferently drive their cars each day among the bodies of dozens of people massacred by Napoleon Duarte's army. He is the man they support and exalt.

The objective sought by the White House is to encourage internal counterrevolution, and then, when the Sandinist government acts to insure compliance with the law, to promote criticism of the action and thus throw up obstacles to the revolutionary process.

The attitude taken by the Nicaraguan private firm contrasts with that of the workers, peasants, and most small, medium, and large producers and merchants, who are busy overfulfilling plans, the only way to overcome the economic crisis.

For Nicaragua, a period of extreme tension is beginning. It is aggravated by the recent Conference of American Armies in Washington, where agreements were evidently concluded to integrate, if events in Central America require it, military forces intended to stifle revolutionary movements and, in short, to carry out the Pentagon's plans without Marines' having to be used, although this last possibility is not renounced.

The significant absence of Nicaragua from that meeting--It was not invited by the organizers--strengthens suspicions that the Yankee generals cooked up something dangerous with some of their Latin-American counterparts; for some of those in attendance publicly disassociated themselves from any interventionist plan.

There is plenty of danger, but the people and the Sandinist army are alert; and the latter recently carried out defensive maneuvers in anticipation of aggression, wherever it may originate.

At this time of menace, Nicaragua has the solidarity--which is not only moral--of the world's progressive peoples.

9085
CSO: 3010/558

CIA-MASS MEDIA 'PROPAGANDA' LINKS DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Nov 81 pp 18-19

[Article by Armando Lopez Rivera]

[Text] "And you will know the truth, and the truth will make you free," the biblical quotation on a marble slab at the entrance of CIA headquarters at Langley, cannot help being grotesque irony.

Can there be any truth in that shadowy factory of lies, subversive plans, espionage, political crimes, and psychological warfare?

It is known that the American Central Intelligence Agency spends a third of its very large budget on the financing of anticomunist propaganda directed against the Soviet Union, Cuba, other socialist countries, and the international revolutionary movement.

In their book "The Cult of Intelligence," former CIA agents Victor Marchetti and John Marks reveal that the objectives of that organization include ". . . espionage and counterespionage, propaganda and disinformation (deliberate spreading of false and tendentious information), psychological warfare and paramilitary activities."

"It infiltrates and manipulates private institutions; it creates its own institutions. . . . It does not hesitate to do whatever it must to achieve its goals, with no consideration given to the moral consequences of its actions."

To carry out this ideological war it has vast modern technical resources, from the telex, computers, radio and television stations to sophisticated communications satellites.

The lies "cooked up" in Langley are placed in the press, on radio and on television through their agents in journalists' clothing who occupy posts at newspapers, news services, and information agencies. One of their primary conduits was the agency World Feature Forum, which during 1966-1975 supplied materials to 150 newspapers in 50 countries. During the 1970 Chilean electoral campaign, in only 6 weeks the CIA by this means placed over 700 articles in the world press that were damaging to Salvador Allende, Popular Unity's candidate for president.

According to information from the Senate committee investigating the CIA's activities, the agency carried out 81 psychological warfare actions during Truman's presidency, 170 under Eisenhower, 163 with Kennedy, and 142 with Johnson. No less was done during the Nixon, Ford, and Carter era. Finally, with the ascent to office of the ultrareactionary Ronald Reagan, the CIA received the "green light" to expand its dirty subversive work.

As much as \$2 billion is allocated annually in the federal budget for diversionist propaganda. The information empire subject to the American Central Intelligence Agency embraces 800 offices. The CIA's payroll includes over 400 journalists and an undetermined number of sociologists, psychologists, historians, and experts in the mass media as well as others.

Shortwave and Propaganda

The ties between imperialist espionage and the propaganda media began to form before World War I, in the activities of the British and German secret services. The United States did not lag behind in the use of "psychological warfare," utilizing in its work the experience of its British allies and the methods employed by the fascists, especially in radio, during World War II.

In December 1947, the CIA--created 3 months earlier--obtained from President Harry S. Truman the "right" to carry out "secret propagandistic and psychological operations."

It was the early years of the "cold war" and McCarthyism; and the conditions were being readied for the launching of a great ideological offensive against the USSR and other countries that undertook the building of socialism after their liberation.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, both with offices in Munich (FRG) and spawned and financed by the CIA, have poisoned the airwaves since then with their diversionist broadcasts. The former broadcasts 375 hours daily in 18 languages; the latter has 77 hours of programing in Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian. In the last two decades these stations have received a subsidy exceeding \$500 million from the offices in Langley.

Article III on page 29 of the "Radio Liberty Policy Manual," which is stamped "Top Secret," states the ultimate objective of "liquidating the Soviet Union's worker's and peasant's government."

If a socialist country encounters difficulties in its development, as happened in Poland, the anticommunist propaganda quickly intensifies. The stations filled the air with false news and assessments of the "failure" of the socialist system.

In Hungary in 1958, also, Radio Liberty and Free Europe moved from criticism and propaganda to active direction of counterrevolutionary actions.

In the same way, during the crisis in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69, the BBC (London) and Free Europe oriented their programing toward the inciting of subversive elements. The BBC launched a slogan that was repeated by other western stations: "By attacking socialism, we are contributing to its improvement."

More recently, there are the campaigns against the mythical Soviet threat and "interference" in Afghanistan.

The magazine INTERNACIONAL [as published] revealed how on the eve of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the American institute for the study of the USSR held a "closed-doors seminar" for specially selected correspondents for American periodicals, radio, and television.

The seminar was organized by the CIA, whose collaborators, along with other experts in ideological diversionism, gave instructions to the journalists to distort information about the development of Soviet society. The false reports prepared in accordance with their instructions soon appeared in the press and on the air.

During his speech at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, Leonid I. Brezhnev denounced this situation: "We live under conditions of constant ideological warfare waged through imperialist propaganda against our country and against the socialist world; they use the most refined methods and powerful technical devices. All the tools in the bourgeoisie's hands that provide influence over minds--press, film, radio--have been mobilized to confuse people, to inculcate notions of a nearly utopian life under capitalism, and to defame socialism. The airwaves are literally saturated with fabrications of all sorts about life in our country and our brother socialist countries."

The "Voice" Multiplies

The International Communication Agency (ICA), the coordinator of Washington's propaganda activities, is nothing other than a tool used for espionage, subversion, and ideological diversionism. It manipulates events in favor of the interests of imperialism, and it seeks to impose the American way of life on the world.

The Voice of the United States of America, the best-known division of the ICA, has a budget exceeding \$93 million annually and a broad network of 123 modern rebroadcasting stations, 50 of them in the United States. The rest are strategically located in countries overseas: Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Morocco, Nigeria, Great Britain, the FRG, Okinawa, Greece, and Thailand. They distribute their programs to over 5,000 stations around the world, producing 822 hours of weekly broadcasting in 38 languages.

One of their most important branches in Asia is the one called the Voice of Free Asia, which from Thailand broadcasts propaganda intended to ideologically mold the countries of Southeast Asia. This CIA brainchild, given to the Bangkok regime, broadcasts, for several hours a day, programs in English, French, Vietnamese, Lao, Thai, and other languages of the region. It repeats lies about the Soviet Union, about Vietnam, and about the legitimate government of Kampuchea, all made up at the Washington home office. In Thailand, the American multinationals control, in one form or another, 8 television stations and 23 radio stations.

In that part of Asia there is close coordination of Washington's and Peking's diversionist media. The so-called Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcasts from Chinese soil. It is the voice of the counterrevolutionary scum, specializing in

"black propaganda," which creates confusion with its false information about alleged military victories by Pol Pot's bands and with its defamation of Vietnam and that country's internationalist forces in Kampuchea.

Radio warfare is also carried out against Iran and Afghanistan, the broadcasters resorting to the stirring up of nationalist and religious feelings to cause confrontations between those two neighboring countries. Plans have been announced for the establishment of a clandestine station called Radio Kabul, whose sponsoring body is not difficult to guess.

No less important than the Voice of the United States are the radio broadcasting services controlled by the Pentagon. The American armed forces have nearly 400 stations grouped in five basic chains. One of them, Transworld Radio, operates from Monte Carlo; another, Team Radio, broadcasts from South Korea; and Far East Broadcasting reaches the airwaves from the Japanese island of Okinawa. Around 60 other stations are located on Navy ships assigned to the seas of Asia, Africa, and America.

The radio programs, news services, and television films produced under the Pentagon's authority are directed not only at American troops; they also poison and mold the minds of soldiers in allied countries or in places where they impose their presence.

An Insult to, and Lies About, Cuba

There is nothing surprising or frightening in the announcement of Washington's new radio-broadcasting brainchild for use against Cuba. It has disrespectfully been named Radio Marti "as an affront, as an insult, to our people."

Almost from the moment the rebellion triumphed, radio warfare against Cuba began. The Voice of the United States increased its broadcasting to Latin America and the Caribbean, and it focused its programing for this region on defaming and distorting the image of the revolutionary process, an activity it has sustained until the present day.

Radio Swan, established by the CIA in 1960, at a time of intense class struggle in Cuba, broadcast from the Caribbean island bearing that name its diversionist, anticommunist programing. This was combined with the broadcasting of lies and rumors and incitement of counterrevolutionary elements to perform acts of sabotage. The stuff of legends is the famous, ridiculous UPI cable, quoted fully by Radio Swan, concerning the taking of the nonexistent port of Bayamo during the attack on Giron.

La Cubanisima a station set up in Miami, called Radio Libertad [Radio Liberty], with a self-proclaimed "Commander David" who asserted that he was broadcasting from "the mountains of Cuba," are links in the great chain of subversive and psychological activities carried out against Cuba by the CIA.

Another feature of the anti-Cuban campaign is the news fabricated by journalists paid by the CIA, rebroadcast by the news multinationals, and spread throughout the entire world through the press, radio, and television.

Recently two American journalists, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, wrote that "Cuba has sent between 500 and 600 elite soldiers to Nicaragua for the purpose of overthrowing the regime and creating a Marxist-Leninist government in the eastern part of the country." Those lies made up by the State Department in a heated atmosphere of statements hostile to our country are designed to prepare the international public and "to justify" an attack. This is a classic example of the methods used by the western mass media and of the CIA's covert work.

"The imperialists," our commander in chief warned us, "are going to increase their subversive activity; and recently, with the greatest cheek in the world as well as the greatest cynicism, they announced the forthcoming establishment of an official U.S. Government radio station directed against the Cuban Revolution."

"They have to be cynical, they have to be immoral, they have to be shameless, to propose establishing a station on U.S. soil to carry out a campaign against the Revolution! They have to be cynical; they have to be very cynical! It's impossible to conceive a more vulgar, a more brutal, means of intervention in the internal affairs of another country."

Hitler and Goebbels live again in the United States. Their methods, their ideas, arrogance and the lie are the basis of the power of the "all-powerful and indispensable" Ronald Reagan and of the CIA.

9085
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MINAZ' TORRALBA DISCUSSES PROBLEMS, PROGRESS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Dec 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Juan Varela Perez and Jose A. de la Osa]

[Text] Diocles Torralba, minister of the sugar industry and a member of the Central Committee of our communist party, spoke on the Public Information program on Cuban Television Channel Six. He stated: "The sugar program is the most extensive one in the present 5-year period. At the beginning of the second harvest, we already feel that we will fulfill it."

The vice president of the Council of Ministers stated that the industrial and agricultural workers, union and administrative leaders and the workers in other productive branches "will not fail the revolution or our Fidel."

Before a panel of five specialized journalists, the minister talked about different topics and answered about twenty questions that more or less summarized the concerns expressed through letters, surveys, telegrams and telephone calls.

He revealed: "We do not see these successes as successes of the top leadership of the ministry, much less our personal success, but as the successes of our workers, of the technicians and engineers, of the union cadres and of our administrators. Today we can say that with them, an active part of our people, nothing is impossible for our organization."

He pointed out the direct and special attention that the party gives to sugar production in the municipalities and provinces. "We are even more privileged because Fidel leads us and takes care of us, even the smallest details. He regularly meets with our leading cadres. There is not a front that does not receive attention and explicit guidelines from him. He has guided us and has given us priority and continually criticizes and educates us."

The minister emphasized that a television appearance like this cannot be expected every 2 or 3 years to erase concerns and give answers. He stated that the "way is through the base assemblies. We exhort the workers, union cadres and the administration to continue improving the quality and participation in the production and representative assemblies so that our ministry can be an example of collective leadership."

Referring to the many aspects that could not be covered, Diocles said that each and every concern would receive a personal response. He then discussed interesting

questions like derivatives where so much has been done. He mentioned the factories for boards, torula, honey, urea and bagasse, the industrial use of bagasse and the energy programs for greater production of bagasse.

He added: "We have not mentioned the development work and the work of several hundred selfless specialists in the research centers. There have been many successes: the advance of implementation, automation and computation. There has been feverish activity in our institutes and branches whose biggest success has been the integral project of a mill that can grind 600,000 arrobas daily to produce more than 100,000 tons annually."

Concerning the 1982 harvest, Diocles Torralba stated: "All the objective and subjective conditions are right so it will surpass all indicators of the 1981 harvest." He pointed out the spirit of all the collectives and the great discipline and said that "supplies for this harvest have arrived more on time and are in their proper places."

He indicated that, in addition to the harvest, "we have to do many other things" including preparations for the next harvest. He pointed out: "The motto that was created at one stage of the simultaneous battle is important for us. In addition to the harvest, we have to break ground, fertilize after the cutting, cultivate, fertilize, irrigate, clear, etc. It is very important that nothing delay us because our harvest is required by the economy to be larger every year and every year there must be more cane available. Every year it is more important to do all the activities simultaneously."

He repeated that only an outside factor--nature--can cause this harvest to be less efficient and economical "because we have seen the spirit of our workers, technicians and leadership cadres and we are convinced that this is going to be the best harvest of the revolution."

Is the objective still 10 million tons of sugar?

The minister answered that the guidelines for the 5-year period which are public showed that there were ambitious plans for sugar production. Part of our plan is to pass the 10 million mark. Our country has guidelines until the year 2000. These state that we must produce 13 or 14 million tons of sugar by then. We must produce more than 11 million tons of sugar by the year 1990. We plan to pass 10 million without it being an objective, just one more figure in our plans. We plan to do it without anyone really noticing.

He added that we mobilized 65,000 volunteers for the 1981 harvest but there has been good fulfillment in all the rest of the economy during the first 6 months. In this harvest that we are beginning, we plan to mobilize about 55,000 people. The harvest that will have to surpass 10 million will be done with no more than 30,000 people mobilized. I think since the figure of 10 million has been a concern of the people, comrade Fidel will inform the people when we surpass 10 million.

The benefits of the General Wage Reform were also discussed by the minister of the sugar industry. He revealed that the sector has been privileged. "Already our ministry has paid some 200 million pesos more in wages this year than in the past year."

He explained that the average wage in the industrial branch in 1980 was about 166 pesos; that average wage has been 212 pesos in 1981. In the cane agriculture branch, the average wage was about 129 pesos in 1980 and has been about 178 pesos in 1981. In MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] as a whole, the average wage was 129 pesos in 1980 and 178 pesos in 1981.

As an example, Diocles Torralba said that the average wage in the Cuban industrial sector as of 30 October was about 175 pesos "which means that wages in the cane agriculture branch are more than industrial wages." He repeated that this means that our country has reached the point where agricultural wages are equal to or perhaps more than industrial wages. This is not easy and has not been easy. It has required the disbursement of large monetary resources.

He said that this year was the first year of implementation of the General Wage Reform. The effects this had on the sugar sector increased production costs for us.

He stated: "This is an economic measure but in our case it has been a political and economic measure. The production cost of a ton of sugar increased 3.97 pesos and the production cost of 100 arrobas of cane increased 2.06 pesos."

He indicated that we have to work hard to continue increasing efficiency in our sector to maintain increased productivity and increased production. This year these indicators have been slightly affected by the introduction of the major part of the reform. He emphasized: "This forces us to work very efficiently and forces us to continually increase our production plans."

He listed other benefits of the reform like the multiple job and payment for night work.

The minister talked at length about optimal use of the work force "because we must admit that at times we do not use the work force correctly. We aspire--and we are going to achieve it--to do the spring cane planting for 1982 without any mobilization. We plan to do it with our regular workers and with our industrial workers. We have to do this, first, because if we can avoid affecting any other sector of the economy, we must. Secondly, we can and must do it because we have to make optimal use of the work force within our organization."

He expanded on the importance of order and organization in the use of the work force in the sector. "The General Wage Reform and the other benefits obligate us to optimize the use of the work force in this sector."

He announced that the reform will benefit some 310,000 workers, technicians and leadership cadres in the sector--215,000 agricultural workers and 95,000 industrial workers plus the EJT [Youth Labor Army]. Although the EJT is not a sugar organization, the reform benefits cane cutters "and the EJT cuts cane with us. Therefore, the EJT also benefits under the General Wage Reform." In response to letters sent before the program, the minister noted that there is obvious confusion about this. He explained that some 34,000 industrial workers have benefited from the sectorial coefficient. In other words, not all the industrial workers have benefited from the sectorial coefficient yet. The reform has benefited the agricultural branch a little more than the industrial branch in 1981. "When we say agricultural branch, we also mean the mobilized volunteers who help us during the harvest."

The panel of journalists transmitted concerns about the application of the bonus system. The minister stated that since it is new in the sector, there was confusion and some incorrect bonuses.

He said: "The basic objective of the bonus is to increase production and productivity. The application of the bonus must have very specific objectives and there must be a response."

He acknowledged that errors have been committed and corrected. There must be a continual search for chances to apply the bonus wherever there is a productive response.

He spoke of the results of the bonus system to stimulate savings in oil and fulfillment in the sugar production plants, among others.

Diocles Torralba revealed that the concern of the comrades in the sugar mill laboratories was justified. He announced that their participation in the bonus system has already been resolved and called their concern just. He recognized the need to "restore the authority that the laboratories must have because we think the laboratories must play a very important role in this process of development and consolidation of sugar production. We are going to expand the work of the laboratories, not only for industry but also for agriculture because we think that we have good industrial efficiency but we believe that industrial yields could be better."

He went on about the work to increase cane pollen "because we must know how much cane pollen there is in each district. Laboratory work is very important in achieving these objectives."

He gave details about the influence of the application of the bonus system on cane germination; it has had very good results. If there is over 85 percent germination, there are bonuses. This has an immediate effect on production and also reduces the need to replant. "We are also going to pay bonuses for fulfillment of the agricultural production plans."

He noted, however, that the agricultural production plans have to be high, ambitious, so that the bonus can play its role. He added: "We are not saying that there should be impossible figures or plans but there must be ambitious plans."

He also announced that the application of the bonus system to the terminals is also being studied. He said that until everything is cleared up, there will not be a fourth shift in the sugar terminals. Another bonus system under study will cover complementary production like torula, boards, bagasse, etc.

The minister of the sugar industry said that organization of a weekly break for the workers has not been easy given the need to add 22,000 jobs, 13,000 for the formation of our staffs and 9,000 new jobs.

He revealed: "This does not just mean 22,000 jobs because one more shift in industry means training shift chiefs, technicians and skilled workers. We were able

to establish the weekly break in 17 industrial enterprises during the last harvest. We have continued applying it and there are already 51 enterprises with the fourth brigade which takes care of the weekly break."

He said that there were plans to establish the weekly break in all industries during this harvest. He said that the country is prepared for 99.5 if not 100 percent of the sugar enterprises to begin harvesting with a fourth brigade.

Concerning the sectorial coefficient, he indicated that the revolution grants a benefit of 15 percent over the wages of the workers, technicians, engineers and leadership cadres in the direct production enterprises--that is, the sugar enterprises and mills. The sectorial coefficient is not applied to the rest of the enterprises. He indicated: "We believe that this is fair. The objective of the sectorial coefficient is to achieve stability in the direct production enterprise, in the cane enterprises and mills. The objective of the sectorial coefficient is to achieve greater production efficiency through this stability. Another objective is that everyone will want to go work in the sugar mills and cane enterprises."

He added that he wanted all the personnel, the workers and the cadres to want to work in the sugar mills.

The construction of housing for the sugar mills, their maintenance and prospects were also discussed by Diocles Torralba.

Of the 82,000 housing units constructed in the last 5-year period, 6,000 or 7,000 were for the sugar workers. During this 5-year period, some 50,000 housing units are planned for the sector with 30,000 being built by the sugar workers themselves, according to the minister.

He stressed: "Therefore, we feel that we are a privileged sector. We think that if this level of housing is maintained for us during this 5-year period and the next, the housing situation in our branch will be substantially improved."

The 30,000 housing units that the sugar workers will build are called economical, simple and modest, but they are comfortable and pretty. In the minister's opinion, "it is a necessary revolutionary solution because we could not wait to have ideal housing. There was a decision to construct the two types of housing in this 5-year period."

He referred to the measures that have been taken to gradually and progressively solve the problem of housing maintenance at the sugar mills. This will remain under the people's government and will be part of the repair system of the country.

The condition of the cane roads which has so much influence on the normal development of the harvest was another topic of interest covered in the Public Information program.

Diocles Torralba pointed out our revolutionary government's allocation to MINAZ of 50 new brigades for cane roads; 22 have already begun this year. He pointed out: "We already had eight centralized brigades so we have 30 brigades for cane roads

in addition to those of MICON [Ministry of Construction] and we will have 50. We believe that if we use these well, the cane roads will eventually be in much better condition."

He warned that he said it would take 5 years because the sugar industry in Cuba has more than 25,000 kilometers of cane roads which cannot be fixed in a year. It will take 50 brigades plus the MICON brigades 5 years to change these.

Concerning rust and its effect on the national economy, he recalled that it occurred at a time when the price of sugar was between 20 and 30 centavos.

"Our analyses showed that the economic effect of rust was between \$400 million and \$600 million. We have gained experience from this. We cannot be tied down to just one variety. We must be prepared with enough varieties to face any disease as well as the actions of the imperialist enemy."

He stated that this was followed very carefully and with great demand to prepare us and avoid or try to avoid another situation like this.

Concerning the production of other types of sugar and the supply to the people, he said that this is being discussed. He offered details about amorphous sugar, liquid sugar for some special uses and mass production during this harvest of raw white sugar at a lower production cost than refined sugar since the latter requires many supplies from the capitalist area.

"We are growing in sugar production. There has to be a difference between refined and raw sugar in the sugar sales structure," he pointed out. He revealed that he would fight to have raw white sugar well accepted by our people. There are plans to offer three types of sugar--raw, raw white and refined--at profitable prices.

The minister was confident of the benefits of the cooperative movement and the advantages it has for the country. He explained that with the knowledge already acquired and to organize state and private lands under MINAZ and ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], both parties agreed to write a governing plan for the cane peasant sector in all the enterprises and provinces in the country.

He indicated that this work was considered necessary for the organization of state areas, cooperatives and private areas in order to achieve the best use of the land and new cultivation technology.

He said that the governing plan is a matter of honor for MINAZ and ANAP since it will bring the nation many advantages including overfulfillment of the planned goals in this 5-year period and achieving 24 percent more from cooperative areas.

In answer to a question about deep cultivation, he spoke about its virtues and enumerated the resources that the state has provided and will provide for the massive application of this type of cultivation on the cane fields. He said that it was necessary to wait for the results of the present harvest to evaluate the difference between the areas that received deep cultivation and the other areas but the estimates were encouraging.

According to him, judging by technical considerations, proper cultivation with the necessary equipment will make it possible to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of herbicides that cost the country between \$40 million and \$50 million a year.

Diocles Torralba praised the method of sowing in "canteros" and its increased use on clayey land with very poor drainage where cane germination and development are greatly affected by too much moisture when planted with conventional technology.

It facilitates appropriate germination of the seed and effective growth through rapid drainage since the water is drained above ground by the furrows between the "canteros."

He emphasized that this technology will be applied in the future on some 5,000 caballerias per year where low land with very poor drainage is planted with cane.

After evaluating the advantages of integration of the agroindustrial complexes, he announced that the analysis of the four that operated this way in the past harvest was satisfactory. Expansion to 17 complexes will make it possible to do a more detailed economic and organizational study at the end of the present harvest.

He pointed out: "The concept under which they were created is to achieve greater economic efficiency in agricultural and industrial administration--that is, to achieve the highest level of sugar production, maximum exploitation of installed industrial capacity and maximum exploitation of the land, all at the lowest production cost."

Another factor that is yielding great benefits is integration of the shops. This has led to production in the sugar industry mechanical shops of spare parts to repair reapers and other agricultural equipment.

Cuba can already cut some 3 billion arrobas using mechanized means in the present harvest. The minister of the sugar industry called this one of the great successes of our revolution. He said that our country benefited from the experience of the Australians but we have already passed them. It can be said that we are first in the world in volume of mechanized cane cutting.

He pointed out that the policy has been to increase mechanization of the harvest in order to reduce the direct intervention of man in that agricultural task. This humanizes the work and increases agricultural productivity and economic efficiency.

He emphasized the fact that we have a plant to manufacture combines and praised the aid that the fraternal Soviet Union has given us in this. At full capacity, it can deliver some 600 units per year. There is work on a combine that is more effective for cutting cane on fields with high agricultural yields--that is, many arrobas per caballeria.

He said that we have entered the stage of improving quality and efficiency. He recalled the importance of the agreements made at the First National Meeting of Mechanization of the Cane Crop held in Holguin.

He cited the resources allocated to mechanize the rest of the cane agriculture tasks using advanced technology, including preparation of the land using very powerful tractors. Reaping is totally mechanized as is fertilization.

He explained that we still do not have an ideal cane planter but our technicians and specialists are working on this.

The quality of work clothes and shoes, their distribution and attention to the snack bars and worker dining rooms at the sugar mills were discussed by the minister. He mentioned the improvement that should occur in each of these during this harvest and the concern among the top leaders of the country that the clothing, shoes and tools that the workers receive be of top quality.

He said that the tool that the cutters will use in the present harvest is Gallito No. 3. The files and gloves will also have better quality.

Concerning attention to the dining rooms and snack bars, he said that the local administration is in charge. As in the case of the cutters' lodging, he asked how it was possible that some were well cared for and others not. He emphasized that there has been progress in many provinces through the people's government. He exhorted the workers as well as the union and administrative cadres to be demanding to help solve problems of this type that still exist.

The minister pointed out that there were 150 university graduates working in the sugar industry in 1970. Due to the revolution's dedication and effort, this figure went up to 4,888 in 1981. With the 1,100 already assigned for next year, the total will reach almost 6,000.

Diocles recalled that the problem of lockers and bathrooms for workers in the sugar enterprises was debated at length at the 16th Sugar Union Congress. He said that the organization and resources for their solution are there. If this is not solved, the cause for lack of fulfillment must be pinpointed and corrected at the next congress.

He pleaded for the means allocated for work safety and hygiene to be used appropriately. "We know that there are still some limitations in certain equipment but the main thing is to use what we have appropriately and avoid what is happening in some enterprises where there are helmets but the workers do not wear them."

He emphasized the concern there must be to prevent accidents, to protect life which is the most precious thing and to help reduce fatal accidents in our sector. He exhorted the workers to close ranks and use the means in the enterprises to best advantage.

The minister praised the efforts of the union and MINAZ to increase cultural and sports activities. He gave as an example the recent baseball tournament in the Sugar League which the Panama mill won. He added: "MINAZ will do what it can, with the corresponding organisms, to materialize the proposed objectives in that sector."

He referred to the technical aid Cuba gives other countries like Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Iraq, Congo and Guyana. He stressed the construction of a sugar mill in Nicaragua which will produce 100,000 tons of sugar per year.

In many cases, these programs include training personnel from those countries in cane industry and agriculture in Cuba.

He said: "The export of Cuban equipment for sugar production is still very limited." He added that national shops and plants produce 60 percent of the equipment in our new mills. This places us in the position to gradually increase exports in some branches which would bring in foreign currency.

Most Important Points

Quality and participation in production and representative assemblies will make it possible for our ministry to be an example of collective leadership.

Through the General Wage Reform, some 200 million more pesos have been paid in the sugar industry in 1981 than in the past year.

The total average wage increased from 129 pesos in 1980 to 178 pesos now.

Already in 1982, the spring cane planting will be done without mobilization--that is, using only the workers of the sector.

The General Wage Reform will benefit some 310,000 workers, technicians and leadership cadres, about 215,000 in agriculture and some 95,000 industrial workers, plus the EJT involved in cane tasks.

Participation in the bonus system by the personnel in the mill laboratories has been resolved.

The country is prepared so that 99.5 if not 100 percent of the sugar enterprises will begin their 1982 harvest with a fourth brigade.

The objective of the sectorial coefficient is to achieve stability in the direct production enterprises and to achieve greater production efficiency.

The construction of some 50,000 housing units is planned for the sector during this 5-year period.

The revolutionary government allocated 50 new brigades for cane roads and 22 have already started this year.

Rust caused between \$400 and \$600 million damage to the national economy.

There will be mass production of raw white sugar during this harvest.

Sowing in "canteros" will be used in the future on about 5,000 caballerias a year where there is low land with poor drainage.

The sugar industry had only 150 professionals in 1970. This rose to 4,888 this year and it will reach almost 6,000 in 1982 with the 1,100 already assigned.

We cannot be tied down to one variety. We must be prepared to have enough varieties to face any disease as well as the actions of the imperialist enemy.

Although it is necessary to wait for the results of the present harvest, estimates on deep cultivation are encouraging.

It is necessary to continue stimulating oil savings.

Average Age Has Decreased

In his television appearance, the minister discussed the topic of the average age of workers in the sugar industry which has decreased in recent years. There was not enough time to include the comparative data below.

Average Age Percentages in 1978 and 1981

Age Range	1978 %	1981 %
17 years old	0.84	1.13
18 years old	1.35	1.83
19 years old	1.61	2.18
24 years old	10.08	13.65
29 years old	13.90	18.83
30-34 years	15.61	13.15
35-39 years	13.43	11.59
40-44 years	10.90	9.80
45-49 years	10.21	8.82
50-54 years	9.28	8.01
55-59 years	7.92	6.84
60-64 years	3.78	3.25
65 years or over	1.02	0.86

The number of physical workers in 1978--115,227--was taken as the base for this analysis. In this 1980-81 harvest, this number increased by 18,231 workers which changed the age structure between 17 and 29 years of age. Therefore, there was a reduction in the average age of sugar industry workers.

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MONTANE PARTICIPATES IN AALAPSO INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY EVENT**Receives Delegates**

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Party Secretariat, received at Central Committee headquarters delegations invited to the International Seminar on Solidarity with the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea by OSPAAAL [Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization].

Those attending the meeting included Tran Lam, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and president of the State Committee on Radio and Television of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam]; Kambou Soumixay, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the State Committee on Labor and Salaries of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Sombat Chounlamani, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Cuba; and Nguyen Vinh [sic; as printed] Nam, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in our country.

Jesus Montane reiterated the militant solidarity of our people, Party, and Government for the Indochinese peoples in their struggle against Maoist expansionism and hegemonism and denounced its plotting with the Yankee imperialists and reactionaries, which constitutes a threat to the peoples of Southeast Asia and to world peace.

Doan Din Ca, member of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, accompanied the visitors, who expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the seminar.

Closes Meeting

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Following are excerpts of the remarks of Jesus Montane at the International Seminar on Solidarity with the Peoples of Indochina.

"Today, when Vietnam and the fraternal peoples of Indochina are victims of the intrigues, calumnies, and siege operations of the Yankee imperialists and of the treachery, conspiracies, and aggression undertaken by the leadership clique of China, Cuba offers them its most resolute and decided support." So stated Jesus Montane Orpesa, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of our Party, in inaugurating yesterday [19 November] the International Seminar on Solidarity with the Peoples of Indochina, organized by OSPAAAL.

Montane underlined the fact that this meeting is taking place at a very serious time for world peace and stated that: "The U.S. Government is principally responsible for this situation, which has placed the world on the threshold of a new period of cold war and has once again brought into international life the high-powered language of threats, blackmail, and attempts to intimidate other peoples through the naked use of force."

He went on to point out that: "This policy of the present administration of the United States, which our Party has not hesitated to call essentially fascist, adventurous, and irresponsible, has among its principal objectives the strengthening of the role of Yankee imperialism as a gendarme of world reaction."

After making reference to the aggressive acts carried out, stimulated, or supported by imperialism in various areas of the world, Montane paused to analyze the situation created by North American imperialism in Asia and the significance of the alliance between that country and China. "It is impossible to avoid concluding," he said, "that the present course of relations between the United States and China involves a very certain and real danger for the peoples of Indochina, for the independence of other countries of Asia, and for world peace as a whole."

"Despite the humiliating defeat which ended the invasion launched by Beijing against the northern part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, hardly a day passes without the border between both countries being the scene of new provocations, attacks, and crimes on the part of the Chinese troops. In a similar way the leaders of China are pressuring, showing hostility, and trying to subvert the people's government of Laos. The Beijing leaders, the imperialists, and the reactionary regimes of the region are leagued together to direct aggression from abroad against free, people's Kampuchea to bring back the nightmare which it suffered under the genocidist and pro-Chinese regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary."

"A monstrous international campaign of lies is being used by imperialism to provide a cover for the acts of its Chinese allies and to try to draw a veil over them so that the world will not know what in fact is happening in that region of the world."

In another part of his speech Montane pointed out the responsible international policy which the Indochinese countries are carrying out. "Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea," he indicated, "need peace more than anyone else and are struggling arduously for it. They need peace to carry forward the enormous battle for the reconstruction of their economy, to heal the wounds of war, and to conquer misery and underdevelopment. If these countries see their tranquility broken, if they see their modest wealth destroyed and thousands of their sons killed, if they have to keep themselves on constant guard, that is the sole consequence of the interference which the imperialists and their reactionary allies are carrying out from abroad in order to interrupt their peaceful life."

Montane stated that the extraordinary movement of world solidarity in support of the cause of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea cannot weaken and that now more than ever it is necessary to keep up the mobilization of all countries, of all progressive governments, of all personalities and sectors of opinion who could contribute to ensuring that the world might know the threats and dangers which presently hang over the Indochinese countries.

He said, "We consider as a positive development the fact that the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (OSPAAAL) is carrying out initiatives like the present meeting."

He went on to add that: "For more than 15 years the OSPAAAL has worked unfalteringly to promote support for all peoples who are struggling for their independence and their full national liberation. By means of events like this one, of its participation in international conferences, and through the distribution of its publications and propaganda material, this organization has known how to carry out loyally the most sacred duty of the revolutionaries of our time: the duty of internationalism."

In another part of his speech, Montane stated that: "If imperialism is increasing its aggressive activity, that means that we revolutionaries and all progressives must tighten our solidarity even more. We are sure that institutions of enormous international prestige, such as the World Peace Council, whose labor of solidarity at the side of the Indochinese people already fills a long and brilliant page, will increase their activity even more in present circumstances. We also think that the very logic of this battle, in which we are deeply engaged, will lead to the establishment of close links of coordination and reciprocal help between institutions like the World Peace Council, OSPAAAL, OSPAA [Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization], other international organisms of a democratic character, and different revolutionary, progressive, and pacifist forces, which today are active on all continents. We have no doubt that this cooperation will result in extraordinary service to the cause of solidarity and the defense of peace at the international level."

He also repeated the support of the people and the Cuban Communist Party for the just struggle of the peoples of Indochina. He recalled the role played by solidarity with Vietnam in the development of the internationalist sentiments of the Cuban people.

He said: "In honor to historical truth, it is necessary to say that Vietnam was a great crucible which helped us to forge those feelings. For Vietnam, Comrade Fidel Castro said some years ago, we were prepared to give even our own blood, and for the Indochinese peoples we can repeat today that we continue to be ready to give even our own blood. During the days of the war against Yankee imperialism all of our people, all of our revolutionary and mass organizations joined in supporting the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples. Our Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea played an enormous, unifying role, of mobilization and initiative, at that time. That work forged traditions which are today maintained as permanent values of our revolution and which we have the duty to maintain and develop still further."

Before ending his speech the candidate member of the Politburo of our Party emphasized the solidarity received by Cuba during the last few weeks regarding the threats of aggression by North American imperialism, and he pointed out how this energetic mobilization of public opinion had contributed to unmasking the maneuvers of the U.S. Government.

Then he added: "This does not mean, of course, that the threats have weakened. The aggressive and insolent language of the imperialists continues to be unchangeable. In the face of this Cuba remains alert and vigilant. The enemy cannot surprise us.

The awareness and the combat readiness of our people, their training and their experience, are today better than ever before. Whatever the difficulties and the tests to which we will be exposed in the future, we are certain that we will know how to overcome them and that there will be no force capable of twisting the revolutionary, socialist, and internationalist path which our people have taken.

"In addition to offering our unchanging solidarity, it is also appropriate on this occasion, when such distinguished representatives of the progressive and international democratic movement are meeting in our fatherland, to thank them with all our heart for the support and encouragement which they have provided to our struggle during this very tense and critical period through which we are traveling.

"What we can tell them, dear comrades, is that Cuba will not falter, either in terms of solidarity or in combat.

"What we can assure them of is that our people, if the moment comes, will know how to do honor to their history, will know how to do honor to their revolution, and will know how to do honor to the confidence and the affection which the peoples, the revolutionaries, and progressive men in all parts of the world show us each day."

"Yesterday, Vietnam and the fraternal, Indochinese peoples gave their blood generously for the freedom and dignity of all peoples of the earth. Cuba, if necessary, with the decision of all of our people to live with the revolution or die up to the last man and woman with it, will also know how to do its duty to the fatherland and its duty to show solidarity to all of the peoples engaged in the struggle."

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CENTRAL ARMY UJC POLITICAL HEAD INTERVIEWED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Nov 81, pp 28-29

[Interview with Capt Pedro Santos, Union of Young Communists subsection, Political Section, Central Army, by Lesmes La Rosa; date and place not specified]

[Question] Would you like to give us an evaluation of the activities undertaken by the base organizations in the Army regarding the organizational process for the Fourth Congress of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]?

[Answer] The assembly process of the base organizations, which was held this year, is of special significance because it covers the first stage of the organizational process for the Fourth Congress of the UJC, to be held in April 1982.

This first stage was recently completed in our command and consisted of two phases: the first one, through which we conducted preparatory work so that, during September and October, we might hold the activity review sessions covering the period since the last assembly and so that we might plan the future work of the organizations, thus ending this stage.

During those first few months, the UJC in the Central Army undertook important tasks for the purpose of identifying the proposed objectives in a general manner and, particularly, those for each base organization, in line with the primary activities being developed in connection with this work and the interest of each unit, each production center or each study center.

The preparatory phase, as we might call it, first of all helped us in developing a broad dissemination plan, mobilizing the mass of youngsters in our units, as well as in our production or research centers, for the activities of the Fourth Congress of the UJC and the 20th anniversary of the organization.

These events were closely tied both to collective competition in honor of the 20th anniversary of the UJC and the pledges undertaken by the units of our command in honor of the 25th anniversary of the FAR.

From the organizational viewpoint, the UJC undertook countless activities in our Army in order to achieve positive results during the presentation of the activity report in the base organizations. Among other things, we believe it proper to single out the following aspects:

All organization studied the summons issued by the National Committee of the UJC in connection with holding the Fourth Congress of the organization in April 1982.

Together with that, we did all of the organizational work as spelled out in the guidelines used by the Chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR plus the methodology for developing the activity review report in the base organizations.

Among the tasks accomplished in this respect, we might single out the Army-level seminar held with the participation of the secretaries of the UJC organizations, the party secretaries and the deputy secretaries for political activities and the political section chiefs.

To spell the tasks out even further, the Army Political Section drafted guidelines and the plan of activities to be carried out by each organization in order to complete the process of activity review presentation and the election and/or reelection of officers.

We provided guidance for holding numerous special meetings of base committees and during those meetings we studied all documents related to this process.

Prior to the presentation of the activity review report, the organizations studied the draft for amendments to the bylaws. In some cases, modifications and additions were proposed.

The resolution draft on the theses of the Third Congress is currently being studied by the organizations, political bodies, and the young people in general.

This entire preparatory work, which we mentioned earlier, in practice helped us develop the activity review report of the UJC in our Army with fine results, according to the evaluation by the political bodies on the various echelons; although we do not have any statistical results and although the political evaluation of this effort is still underway, we can certainly say that we have accomplished our objectives and this helped us in improving the internal life of the organizations and planning the work of the UJC for the next period of time, fundamentally emphasizing the work to be developed by the organizations in support of the activities carried out by our units; we must also develop greater influence among the mass of fighting men here. We have furthermore outlined tasks designed to hail the highest political event of our youth, its Fourth Congress, in a dignified manner.

Along with this entire preparatory effort and during the presentation of the activity review report, our militants and young people carried out numerous tasks all of which were linked to the organizational process of the Fourth Congress, the 20th anniversary of its organization, and the 25th anniversary of the landing of the Granma and Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

By way of example we might mention the accomplishment of pledges made in connection with the 25th anniversary of the FAR; the participation of all of our young people in the creation and improvement of the material study base in the units; the work done in the clubs and in the "Lenin-Marti" rooms, which in many cases was handled by youngsters and militants; the creation of visitor areas and personnel rest areas, and the improvement of living conditions in general.

During this stage, the propaganda work was aimed at stressing the importance of the highest organ of UJC leadership, the 20th anniversary of the organization, and its close links with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FAR.

This work was guided by the political organs on the various echelons; the most frequently used forms involved the presentation of political information summaries, as well as the fruitful utilization of the time available for intensive political work and other activities.

The graphic and written propaganda work fundamentally was directed by the Army Political Section, the EN GUARDIA periodical put out inserts and posters designed to communicate the watchwords and slogans of the Fourth Congress and the 20th anniversary of the UJC.

During that stage the participation of the army's periodical was also noted in connection with the main activities and political events held.

The "On Guard" radio program and the provincial broadcasting station, Radio 26, periodically broadcasts interviews and comments on the development of the process in our units.

As a result of the process and the conclusion of this first stage, the organizations elected the delegates to the division conferences and the nominees for the Army conference, as well as the nominees for the Fourth Congress of the UJC in the independent organizations.

[Question] This process is going on in an atmosphere of new threats from imperialism against Cuba. How did the militants and the youngsters respond?

[Answer] Our young people are aware that this process takes place in the midst of a deterioration in the international situation and in an atmosphere of new threats from imperialism against Cuba; by unanimous agreement in their activity review meetings and in other activities of a mass character, our militants and youngsters expressed their determination to defend the revolution and socialism to the very last.

The most recent threats and provocations directed against Cuba, the murder of two young Cuban teachers in the brother nation of Nicaragua, and the statements made by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro at the closing session of the Second Congress of CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], inspired the hearts of our militants and young people as the hearts of all of our people and through fighting marches, meetings, and other demonstrations, they expressed their rejection of such events promoted by the Reagan administration and the unrestrained arms race.

As part of the activities carried out in this connection, our organizations have developed the study of the speech by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro to the closing conference of the Second Congress of the CDR and the resolution of the 12th Plenum of the UJC National Committee in support of the statements of our first party secretary.

Today we can hear how our young people express the slogans of: We will not bow to imperialism; we are not afraid of you arrogant and prepotent imperialist gentlemen; the weapons and the tools are ready; we are a people who cannot be made to back down or bow; we are more internationalist than ever before; down with Yankee imperialism! Commander-in-Chief, give us our orders!

[Question] How is the "production and defense" slogan being carried out in honor of this political youth event? What experiences have been achieved?

[Answer] The production and defense slogan is being materialized every day in practice. Our reason for resistance is to defend the revolution and the gains of socialism and we are constantly aware of that. We are constantly raising the level of combat training and readiness; each day we improve our skills in handling our equipment.

The training of Militias of Territorial Troops units has been an important achievement which our young people cannot do without. Today we have schools for training political and command cadres for the Militias of Territorial Troops. We are setting up the organizations of the party and the UJC and, together with the regular units of our army, the units of Militias of Territorial Troops form an inseparable part of that people who "will live with its revolution or die to the last man and woman with it."

In our military industrial enterprises, our young people have firmly responded to the statements of Fidel by increasing the output and they are stressing the slogan "Produce for defense and work for victory."

This is being done through the contribution of hundreds of volunteer working hours, through the tenacious and constant struggle to increase productivity and efficiency in all of our efforts, and to achieve maximum savings, as demanded by our party today.

These tasks cannot be separated from the tasks of our units as such; we must instead view them to be very closely tied to the efforts made by our youth in order to carry out the slogan "Production and Defense" in honor of this political youth event.

[Question] How are the tasks of the youth masses tied in with the 25th anniversary Granma Landing and FAR Day?

[Answer] As we said before, all of the tasks developed by the young people in the Army and those which will be carried out from here on in are closely tied both to the 25th anniversary of the FAR and to the Fourth Congress and well as the 20th anniversary of the organization. Among our young people, the slogan "Yesterday, today, and always: study, work, and guns" constitutes the primary objective of our work.

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NAVAL SPECIALISTS TRAINING CENTER DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Nov 81 pp 30-33

[Article by Eliseo Albertc: **Sentinels of the Sea"**]

[Text] There are only two gates through which Cuba can be entered: the sky and the sea, the very blue and unconquerable thresholds which mark our island status.

We men and women of the Caribbean are accustomed to fixing our eyes on the horizon--that imaginary line where the gateway of the sky and the gateway of the sea meet.

From that we get good and bad news. War and peace.

Now, from that direction the enemy--like a dog in front of its doghouse--wants to get ready to wrest from us the fruit of many years of hard work, struggle, and sacrifice.

They are forgetting that this island ceased to be their favorite stamping ground more than 2 decades ago by virtue of the sovereign decisions of its inhabitants.

They are forgetting that the sea can be a deep cemetery.

Our people will know how to close its gateways in their faces because we have sons who are well-trained to defend the natural points of entry to the fatherland.

This photo report deals with "a place somewhere in Cuba" where hundreds of valiant sentinels are being trained.

What Is the CPEN?

The CPEN (Naval Specialist Training Center) of the Revolutionary Navy has the primary mission of providing overall training for junior officers, petty officers, crew leaders, and specialists in the various weapons and equipment used by the MGR [Revolutionary Navy]. Besides, it instructs lower-level specialists for the border guard units and teaches basic military training to future sailors.

The graduates of the CPEN are capable of correctly using the weapons and military equipment in the various special fields. The crew chiefs are trained to put to use all of the complex combat equipment, efficiently to organize the combat formations, and to maintain general internal order in the units under their command.

The CPEN of the MGR is trying to develop high political, moral, and psychological qualities in its students, inherited from the beautiful and brilliant fighting traditions.

Witnesses and Protagonists

Ship Lt Rosendo Gonzalez Musteller: I began to work at the center in August 1973, some years ago. I am therefore a witness to what the CPEN has achieved during those initial times. Here I am thinking, for example, about the material study base, a real point of departure for the entire teaching process. Today we have a formidable BME [material study base], in keeping with the requirements connected with the high technical level of the MGN. This facility is being used to the fullest extent because we must admit the cultural and academic level of the students entering the center is considerably stronger; some of them are even graduates of technical high schools. This correspondence between the objectives of the training courses and the learning capacity of the student body led to the development and strengthening of the instruction programs and process.

Trainee Juan Nodarse Bermudez: I came to the CPEN in August of this year following my draft call. During the last course I graduated as naval mechanic at the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" Technological School; I went along on a cruise of the Cuban fishing fleet. This is why, on arriving at the center, I already had knowledge and experience to some extent, in other words, elements which helped me greatly in the instruction process. Here I familiarized myself with the specific characteristics of ship engines in the machine and electricity study units. I believe that the material study program of the CPEN is very good, practical, and useful for the better development of training courses.

Frig Lt Gustavo Maso, Instructor: When I was transferred to the CPEN, I did not have much methodological experience. For several years I had been assigned as gunnery officer on a ship; but, this direct contact with operational activities was a big help to me when it came to teaching classes. The gunnery officer is an important member of the warship's crew; it is he who, through his accurate marksmanship, puts the finishing touches on the work of the entire team. When the enemy attacks us, the work of a ship's crew can be measured by the effectiveness and accuracy of the gunners. I have always tried to inculcate in my students that love for our speciality. The best incentive for a teacher is to get to feel the interest of his students in his subject.

Ship Lt Gonzalez Mustelier: It is quite correct that, during difficult moments, moments of danger, the students at this center have always taken a step forward. During these days of great tension, of revolutionary reaffirmation, we have observed in the CPEN a much higher disciplinary level, much greater devotion to study, and a growing determination to achieve improvement. This was a good response to the threats from the prepotent imperialists: serenity, rigor, and constant vigilance in detecting our mistakes in time, in correcting them and overcoming them.

Trainee Nodarse Bermudez: Many of us are anxiously looking forward to the day of our graduation, not because we want to leave the center--where we have learned so much; but because we want to put our knowledge to the test, because we want to perfect our knowledge through experience and because we want to be in the front line of the fight if the moment comes to fight the enemy.

Frig Lt Maso: Our student body not only carried out the instruction plans. The CPEN has also achieved notable economic successes. During the recently terminated tobacco harvest, we were declared "the most productive force" in the province of Pinar del Rio.

In Production Likewise

Representing the MGN and in response to the appeal issued by the party, the CPEN was mobilized in February of this year and headed toward the tobacco-growing regions in the township of San Luis, Province of Pinar del Rio; it established its "general camp" at the "Patricio Lumumba" plantation, one of the most backward in that agricultural sector. There were about 500 sailors here who became tobacco workers, as the local peasants began to call them affectionately. During the first two weeks of work, the young trainees from the CPEN already accomplished the usual work norms to the extent of 131 percent and in a short time they recorded results close to 200 percent, "something which no other production force has ever achieved," according to Comrade Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in the country's western-most province, on presenting the diploma recognizing this achievement.

At the end of the mission, the delegation from the MGR had, in only 45 days, harvested 1,405,277 bundles with a production value of 131,203 pesos.

This heroism, said Comrade Crombet in his remarks expressing appreciation, will be exceeded only when they face the enemy.

Conclusion

The CPEN teaches courses in more than 30 specialties, depending upon the established teaching levels, in programs extending between 5 and 11 months (naval specialists and junior officers as well as petty officers, respectively). The center teachers subjects such as radiotelegraphy, diving, boatswain duties, ship engines, electricity duties, electronics, radar and communications, among other things of great importance.

"The sea is secure," said Ship Lt Gonzalez Musteller upon taking his leave.

"We have no fears," added trainee Nodarse.

"Nobody will get in through this gateway," said Frig Lt Maso.

And he pointed to the sea--a blue sea, simply unconquerable.

5058

CSO: 3010/559

COUNTRY SECTION

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES IT EXERTS UNDUE PRESSURE ON POLICE

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, Friday (CANA) — The Dominica Government has invited the Bar Association here to conduct an inquiry into allegations that the administration has been exerting undue pressure on the police.

The allegations — denied by the government — stem from a case involving former president of the Dominica Legion of Ex-servicemen, Star Lestrade, who was arrested by police on a charge of misappropriation of building materials.

The materials, valued at \$5 000, had been donated by a Barbadian firm to the Dominica Legion through their Dominican counterpart for their use after Hurricane David in 1979.

In a letter to the Bar Association, Attorney-General Ronan David said that it had been brought to government's attention that certain members of the association, were concerned about political pressure being exerted on the police, in their investigations into the Lestrade case, and that this had been causing dissatisfaction among members of the force.

The Attorney-General said that he wanted to assure members of the Bar Association that there was absolutely no truth in the allegation and that the police were totally free from political interference in the execution of their duties.

He urged anyone claiming to have evidence to the contrary to come forward with it.

CSO: 3025/97

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENT APPROVES 1982 BUDGET--Quito, 24 Dec (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Parliament approved the national fiscal budget for 1982, which amounts to 64.77 billion sures (some \$2.60 billion), it was revealed here today. In relation to the previous year, there is an increase of 8.89 billion sures, as in 1981 the figure amounted to 55.89 billion sures (\$2.24 billion). According to official information, the budget for the year ending this month had a deficit of some 7.5 billion sures (\$300 million). Wilfrido Lucero, president of the committee entrusted with the analysis and the budget draft, and member of Christian Democracy, the party of President Oswaldo Hurtado, said the 3.7 billion sures assigned to the 20 provinces of the country were distributed according to priorities so that it would not be anarchic. He added that the priorities are: Potable water, sewers, irrigation, school construction, rural highways and rural electrification. According to the mechanisms established by the constitution, the draft was prepared by the executive, then sent to the Chamber of Representatives, where the respective committee analyzed, studied, corrected it, to be later approved by the plenum. Once approved by the legislators, it is again sent to the executive branch, passing first through the Finance Ministry and finally handed over to the president of the republic for enactment. [Text] [PA242122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 24 Dec 81]

CONDOR MOUNTAIN RANGE AREA SETTLEMENT--Quito, 23 Dec (EFE)--Ecuador is going to launch a plan to settle the valley between the Nangaritza and Zamora Rivers. This area includes the Condor Mountain range where armed clashes with Peruvian troops took place earlier this year. To implement this plan a cooperation agreement was signed among the following institutions: The Secretariat for Full Rural Development [Secretaria de Desarrollo Rural Integral], the Program to Develop the South [Programa de Desarrollo Del Sur], and the Agrarian Reform and Settlement Institute [Instituto de Reforma Agraria y Colonization]. The Agrarian Reform Institute is going to distribute 108,400 hectares of land to 3,430 families of settlers. It will also take the necessary steps to legalize this granting of ownership. As part of the project the institute will also ensure that maps are drawn up, will prepare and legalize the land titles and will parcel out the land in family-sized plots. According to Peru the Condor Mountain range is the border between Peru and Ecuador. Peru cites the Rio de Janeiro protocol which was signed in 1942. Ecuador challenges this assertion, saying that the protocol does not mention the Condor Mountain range as the borderline. [Text] [PA241540 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0058 GMT 24 Dec 81]

NEW UNDER SECRETARY--Brig Gen Hector Miranda has been appointed the new under secretary of national defense. He replaces Gen Jose Valdivieso. [PA080100 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jan 82]

TRIBUNAL ELECTS PRESIDENT--Julio Cesar Trujillo (Vasquez), top leader of the ruling People's Democracy Party and lawmaker, has been elected president of the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees [Tribunal de Garantias Constitucionales]. [PA080100 Quito Voz De Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jan 82]

CSO: 3010/606

FMLN, FDR STATE POSITION ON OAS RESOLUTION

PA272034 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Communiqué issued by the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-FMLN in connection with the 11th General OAS General Assembly; date not given]

[Text] 1. The OAS opposes intervention and recognizes the peoples' right to self-determination. The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN salute the position adopted by the OAS member-countries against foreign intervention in El Salvador. This position acquires special meaning within the context of the U.S. proposals made by Mr Haig in his speech at the OAS Assembly in an effort to obtain support for his warmongering and interventionist policy. In light of this, the position adopted by the governments of Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Grenada, Peru, Panama, St Lucia, Trinidad-Tobago and Suriname was particularly honorable.

2. The OAS condemned the Salvadoran junta's repressive policy. In its general report, presented at the 11th General Assembly, the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission charged that the most serious human rights violations were perpetrated in El Salvador and involved illegal executions. These executions, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission's report states, were committed most of the time by the security forces, which act outside the law with impunity. They were also committed by paramilitary groups, which act with the acquiescence or the tacit support of the government. The OAS body charged with watching over the defense of human rights condemned the junta's policy, describing it as state terrorism.

3. The assembly approved another resolution on the situation in El Salvador. The FDR-FMLN analysis of this resolution can be expressed in the following manner:

Both the military-Christian democratic junta and the U.S. Government tried to pass a resolution asking all Salvadorans to give up violence and to participate in the elections, also asking them to reject solidarity with and all external support for the extremist groups that resort to violence as a means of achieving their political goals. Such a resolution, which might be interpreted as a condemnation of our people's struggle and of the countries that have already recognized the FDR-FMLN, was not accepted. The text of this resolution had to be substantially modified in order to render it acceptable to most of the OAS members. As finally voted on, the resolution includes five points. Our position on each of them is as follows:

a. We agree with point No 1, which states the desire that the Salvadoran people achieve peace, social justice and democracy within a pluralistic system. We also agree with point No 5, which proclaims our people's right to nonintervention and to self-determination. These are precisely our people's aspirations, which the FDR-FMLN program expresses and in the defense of which our people have had to resort to armed struggle.

b. Point No 4 rejects violence and terrorism. This repudiation directly accuses the military-Christian democratic junta and its major supporter, the U.S. Government, since in its analysis of human rights violations the OAS itself blames the Duarte government for these violations.

c. In regard to the second point, which expresses the hope that all Salvadorans will experience a climate of peace and a truly democratic electoral process, our position has been repeatedly defined. Our fronts feel that the elections are a part of the solution to the current crisis and that a universal political solution is necessary in order to create, through peace talks, the peaceful and just conditions in which the electoral processes can be truly democratic.

d. The third point in the OAS resolution expresses agreement in suggesting that the governments so wishing should respond favorably to the invitation extended by the Salvadoran Government to observe the development of the electoral process. We take note of the tentative language used by the OAS and state that if observers interested in objectively learning about the country's reality are sent, they would have to observe the lack of even the minimal conditions for the convocation of an electoral process, the terrible human rights violations committed every day by the government and the effort to use the international community as an instrument to perpetuate a regime that has been repressive for more than 50 years. This is exactly what Monsignor Rivera y Damas, head of the Salvadoran Church, has said. This is exactly what the special envoy sent by the UN Human Rights Commission stated in his official report.

The resolution on El Salvador did not yield to the designs of the U.S. administration. On the contrary, on three of its five points of resolution, it coincided with the proposals repeatedly made by the FDR-FMLN to the international community. This explains the gross manipulation by the U.S. press agencies in an effort to carefully conceal the report presented by the OAS Human Rights Commission and the text of the resolution on El Salvador.

e. Support for the resolution favoring the electoral project designed by the U.S. State Department and the Salvadoran junta is simply the result of the strong pressure that Mr Haig exerted on the OAS member-governments. Only 2 weeks ago, in a climate of greater freedom, 65 countries from all continents expressed, at the Third UN Commission, their conviction that a negotiated political solution is a prerequisite to the establishment of a democratically-elected government in El Salvador. The Salvadoran people's just struggle continues. The electoral farce will be defeated both politically and militarily by the revolutionary and democratic forces of El Salvador and by the testimony of the various governments and institutions that may eventually come to our country in order to objectively observe developments here.

BRIEFS

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED--Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, mayor of San Salvador, has presented an irrevocable resignation to the Municipal Council so as to devote his time to the electoral campaign. In a telephone call we made to Rey Prendes he confirmed that his resignation became effective today. He said that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], to which he belongs, chose him as a candidate for deputy during the departmental convention. According to the law, persons who hold public posts and are chosen as candidates for deputy must resign prior to 27 December. Without citing the names of the other PDC candidates, he said that some governors, mayors, judges and councilmen were among them. All of them have to be confirmed at the party convention in their departments. To date, only a request for leave without pay from Labor Minister Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa Jr. and the resignation of the mayor have been announced. It is known that the number of deputies has increased from 9 to 13 in San Salvador, from 5 to 6 in Santa Ana, and from 2 to 3 in San Vicente, Cabanas and Cuscatlan. Sixty deputies from the various political parties will make up the constituent assembly. [Text] [PA232221 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Dec 81 p 5]

CSO: 3010/612

MINISTER SAYS TROOP STRENGTH TO BE INCREASED

PA232016 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Gen Luis Mendoza said the army forces will be increased during an interview with Radio-Television reporters.

[Begin recording] [Mendoza] We are going to add approximately three battalions to the present forces.

[Question] Can you tell us how many?

[Answer] Well, if you multiply 179 times 9, you will come up with a figure that shall not exceed 1,611 men. [End recording]

The defense minister, however, discarded the possibility that the latest terrorist escalation makes it necessary to declare the state of siege.

[Begin recording] For the time being, we have not given any thought to declaring a state of siege because this measure inhibits the citizens, causing them to remain indoors. As it is, the population seems somewhat reluctant to go out. On the contrary, we consider that life should continue normally. We would be playing right into the hands of the subversives if we should show fear, as many citizens are doing. We ask the people to have faith in us and to help us counter these actions. It is not the responsibility of the armed forces alone, but also of the people who should cooperate in resolving the present crisis.

CSO: 3010/603

BRIEFS

NO NEW CONSUL GENERAL IN BELIZE--The Guatemalan Government will not appoint a new general consul in Belize. The government of President Romeo Lucas Garcia refuses to appoint the new official as long as the British attitude to usurp and curb Guatemalan rights in that territory prevails, according to Foreign Ministry spokesmen. [Text] [PA232023 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Dec 81]

ORPA CHARGES ARMY--The Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] has said that the news spread by Romeo Lucas Garcia's government to the effect that peasants are deserting the guerrillas and asking the Guatemalan Army for help is false. ORPA said that this is a publicity stunt to disguise the government's criminal actions and to create an atmosphere of victory favoring the planned electoral farce. ORPA said that the repressive Guatemalan Army kills young peasants or forcibly enlists them in the military. The group added that the army moves women, children and old men from the towns to its most beleaguered camps in order to take cowardly protection behind these defenseless people thereby preventing new attacks from the revolutionary forces. This is what they did in Santiago Atitlan and several places in El Quiche Department in gross imitation of the strategic towns created by the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam, added the statement. The communique concluded by stating that the lies of the Guatemalan Army are not stopping the people's war. The communique adds that in the short time from 30 September to 5 November 1981 ORPA forces inflicted 98 casualties on Lucas Garcia's repressive corps. [Text] [PA231333 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/603

BRIEFS

ARMY DELEGATION IN BRAZIL--Georgetown, Guyana, Friday (CANA)--A Guyanese military delegation led by chief of staff of the Guyana Defence Force, Brigadier Norman McLean, and Colonel Desmond Roberts, military attache designate to Brazil, are now in Brazil on a week-long visit, the state-owned media said today. According to the reports in the GUYANA CHRONICLE newspaper and on GBS radio, the team left last Sunday, and were received by head of the Brazilian Army, General Alacyr Werner, and acting Foreign Minister, Jaose Klemente Naena Soares, in Sao Paulo where they examined military aircraft at a local Aeronautics Company. The Guyana delegation will also visit the Army General Command School in Rio De Janeiro. The state-run media quoted Brigadier McLean as saying in a Press report there that Venezuela's recent decision to station two brigades of jungle infantry near its border with Guyana "is a threatening attitude without justification." Both countries are involved in a border dispute. The army chief was also quoted as saying that Guyana was interested in purchasing aircraft, trucks and communications equipment from the Portuguese speaking neighbour. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 81 p 3]

CSO: 3025/100

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT SPECIFIED--Honduras' foreign debt amounts to 1.403 billion lempiras, of which 938.4 million are owed by the central government and 465.2 million by decentralized agencies. Amortization payments during 1981 amounted to 9.7 million lempiras. Loans totalling 251.6 million lempiras were obtained this year. This information was supplied by (Maria Antonieta Dominguez), general director of public credit. [PA310423 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/603

PNP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OK'S PARTY'S SEPTEMBER DECISIONS

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Dec 81 p 2

[ext]

The National Executive Council of the People's National Party has approved a plan to implement decisions reached at the 43rd annual conference of the party held in September, a news release from the PNP says.

At a meeting in Ocho Rios on Sunday, the action plan which was drawn up at a recent retreat of party officers was discussed and a time-table approved.

The plan calls for two major tasks to be undertaken during the first year of the party's rebuilding programme. The first will involve the re-organisation of the party's Secretariat into 11 commissions to carry out party work in economic and social planning, organisation, political educa-

tion, public relations and publicity, parliamentary, finance, welfare, international affairs and human rights, organised labour, interest groups and overseas affiliates, security and internal affairs.

The second major task is re-organisation of the party's constituency organisation in a series of activities towards leadership preparation for the 44th annual conference of the PNP next September.

The NEC approved also, a recommendation that the island be divided into four areas each headed by a Party Vice-President.

Mr. P. J. Patterson will be in charge of the Western section of Jamaica - St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland. Vice-President

Ralph Brown will be responsible for a section of the Corporate Area, St. Thomas, Portland and St. Mary, while Vice-President Anthony Spaulding will be responsible for the other section of the Corporate Area and St. Catherine. Vice-President Portia Simpson will be in charge of St. Elizabeth, Manchester and Clarendon.

The meeting also unanimously approved the election of Attorney Robert Pickersgill as the new Treasurer of the Party.

Sunday's NEC meeting also condemned the attack on Senator Mary Seivwright. In wishing her a speedy recovery, the NEC noted Senator Seivwright's courage in fighting off her attacker with only a basket of fruits.

IDB APPROVES \$35 MILLION LOAN FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 19

[Text]

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank (I.D.B.) has approved a loan of U.S. \$35 million to Jamaica mainly to finance the Industrial Rehabilitation Programme for economic recovery.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga said in New York yesterday that the loan, which was approved on Wednesday would be used in the following proportions: U.S. \$9-million to finance permanent working capital; \$13 million to finance ordinary working capital; and U.S. \$12-million for equipment acquisition.

The loan comprises U.S. \$30 million from the I.D.B. Inter-regional resources and U.S. \$5 million from the Venezuelan Investment Trust administered by the I.D.B. The loan is for a period of 15 years at an interest rate of 9½%.

The U.S. \$13 million ordinary working capital component is expected to go towards the purchasing of raw materials, packaging, intermediate goods and spare parts through a programme of short-term financing.

Attached to the loan is a technical co-operation component of U.S. \$600,000 to establish a technical unit in the Jamaica Export Credit Insurance Corporation, the agency which will handle the loan.

The resources of the loan may not be used to finance any single financing exceeding the equivalent of U.S.\$500,000 a I.I.S. release said.

MR. SEAGA ARRIVED in New York Wednesday afternoon to fulfil a number of engagements.

His first engagement was a taped interview with the B.B.C. to be aired on the "Domestic Service" tomorrow. In the interview, Mr. Seaga dealt with the position of the Jamaican economy and the recovery programme now being effected by the Government.

Yesterday morning he met executives of the bauxite companies to discuss the United States Government's decision to purchase 1.6 million tonnes of Jamaican bauxite and the role that the companies can play in this programme.

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STATEMENT BY MANLEY DISPUTES SEAGA UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader, Michael Manley, has issued the following statement contradicting employment figures for the island reportedly given by Prime Minister Edward Seaga in Miami:

"There should be some limit to the dishonesty which is taking place, particularly in statements made about the Jamaican economy by government spokesmen abroad.

"Today's GLEANER of Dec. 2 quotes Prime Minister Edward Seaga as having told journalists in Miami that the J.L.P. government had reduced unemployment by 6% since taking office a little over a year ago. He said that the unemployment figure was 26%, implying that that figure stood at 32% when they took over the Government.

"If the Prime Minister implied to the press that he inherited a figure of 32% from his predecessors, he was guilty of a gross dishonesty. The actual figure was 26.8% (Economic and Social Survey, June 1981).

"Unemployment figures are taken in April and October of each year. The unemployment figure for November 1980 was 26.8%. It was taken a month later last year because the election was held on October 30.

"The Prime Minister has referred to this figure in Parliament himself. To suggest, therefore, that his government inherited a figure of 32% would be gross dishonesty.

"Unemployment went as high as 31% in October 1979. This was a freak figure caused by the acute floods which had, in June 1979, played havoc with Jamaica's agriculture and left thousands upon thousands of extra Jamaicans on the job market because of the temporary but total dislocation of their farming activities.

"Immediately before the flood, the unemployment figure of April 1979 was 24.4%, actually slightly lower than the unemployment figure when we took office in 1972.

"After the P.N.P. government's flood-disaster recovery programme unfolded, the unemployment figure fell rapidly and was, as I said before, 26.8% when we demitted office.

"When our term of office began 8-1/2 years before, the unemployment figure was nearly 25%. Tough as the economic conditions have been since then, unemployment only increased by 2% in those 8-1/2 years.

"When the J.L.P. took office in 1962, unemployment stood at 12%. By 1972 this was nearly 25%.

"Therefore, the 2% by which unemployment increased 1972-1980 compares with the 12% increase which occurred between 1962 and 1972, the period of the first J.L.P. Government after Independence."

CSO: 3025/97

BRIEFS

SWEDISH GRANT--Jamaica has received a grant of 10,000,000 kroners (J\$2.8 million) from the Swedish Government through that country's Protocol and Cooperation Agreement. Signing took place at the Ministry of Finance on Tuesday. Under the agreement, the money is to be used for the importation of goods and services from Sweden and must be utilized by June 30, 1982. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, the Hon. St. Clair Shirley, signed for the Jamaican Government while Mr Ingvar Karlen, Director of the Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation (Swedfund), signed for his country. Witnessing the signing were Mr P. Horn and Mr C. Sandgren, of Sweden; and Mrs M. Henriques and Miss D. Irving, of the National Planning Agency. The agreement was the culmination of an eight-day visit by a Swedish delegation, headed by that country's Havana-based Ambassador to Jamaica, Mr Anders Sandstroen, which ended on Tuesday. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 3025/100

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA STRENGTHENED--Mexico City, 12 Jan (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Canada will strengthen their agreements dealing with the metro transportation system as a result of talks to be held on 14 January by Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau and Mexico City's Regent Carlos Hank Gonzalez. Canada is Mexico's second supplier of metro wagons. Four convoys of 11 wagons each due here soon will be used in new routes. The announcement was made by a spokesman of the Federal District Governmental Department, who noted that Canada maintains a high technological level in the construction and repairs of that type of mass transportation and its technological support is valuable for Mexico's development.
[Text] [FL121758 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1738 GMT 12 Jan 82]

COFFEE PRODUCTION DROPS--Mexico City, 22 Dec (EFE)--Pedro Cruz Guzman, president of the Mexican Federation of Coffee Growers, reported that Mexico's coffee production will be 20 percent less than in 1980. The reason is that financing and fertilizers arrived too late, Cruz Guzman indicated. [PA251430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMT 23 Dec 81]

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Mexico, 28 Dec (AFP)--The new Japanese ambassador to Mexico, Kyoaki Kikuchi, arrived in Mexico today to assume his new post. Noting that his government will support any decision by the U.S. Government on Poland, he said that that European nation has Japan's moral and economic support.
[PA291526 Paris AFP in Spanish 0450 GMT 29 Dec 81]

ECUADOREAN ENVOY DIES--Mexico City, 29 Dec (NOTIMEX)--Ecuador's ambassador to Mexico since December 1979, Demetrio Aguilera Malta, died here early this morning from complications following surgery. He had been hospitalized after a fall he suffered at his home. [FL310106 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 29 Dec 81]

MINIMUM WAGES ANNOUNCED--Mexico City, 30 Dec (NOTIMEX)--Minimum wages for 1982 will be 200, 225, 255, 275 and 280 pesos. These represent an average increase of 33.96 percent. [Text] [FL310106 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 30 Dec 81]

TRIUMORS SHAKE MEXICO CITY--Mexico City, 2 Jan (EFE)--Almost 90 quakes of various intensities were recorded in Mexico City today, according to the National Seismological Institute. The institute said that the first of the quakes hit at approximately 0200 and had an intensity of 6 degrees on the Richter scale at its

epicenter and 4 degrees on the Mercalli in Mexico City. It added that this was followed by a series of approximately 90 mild quakes which were recorded in Mexico City. According to the institute, the epicenter was located approximately 400 km off the coasts of Guerrero and Oaxaca States, southeast of Mexico City. So far there have been no reports of victims or property damage. [Text] [PA030240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 2 Jan 82]

CSO: 3010/605

FAGOOTH LISTS GRIEVANCES

PA030130 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Address by Steadman Fagoth Muller, leader of the Misurata Indian Movement and member of the General Staff of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces in Spanish; date, place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers: At the precise moment in which we witness the ending of one year and the dawn of another, I address the Nicaraguan people with every good intention of clarifying recent events. I also want to point out the highlights which have marked the course of our struggle against the policy of the regime.

We think it is opportune to summarize today the circumstances that have caused the vindication and historic struggle of our people against the economic, propaganda and military power of the Sandinist Front which is holding power in the country. They have been trying to distort the real situation and the reality of the Nicaraguan people, particularly the region where history has given me the chance to contribute in this struggle to liberate the Nicaraguan people.

The highlights of the FSLN policy in the Atlantic coast will be summarized here. We will now present the most important actions against the Atlantic coast people in the 29 months of the FSLN misgovernment and the misnamed Sandinist revolution:

1. The traditional organizations were eliminated in order to make way for the CDS, the Sandinist Defense Committees, with a view toward establishing a totalitarian system. This occurred in the early days of the Sandinist victory. [Words indistinct].
2. In the first week of August, the leaders of the Indian organizations were arrested charged with promoting separation, defeatism and counterrevolution on the Atlantic coast in an effort to obtain the political hegemony of the leadership in the towns of the region. We must clarify here that up to that date an individual had never been arrested at 0200 and taken to a security house. It must be noted that these kinds of incidents were not (?known to happen) on the Atlantic coast.
3. With the scarcity of staple products and the excessive increase in airfares to the capital, the local coast people pressured the authorities and for this reason, the FSLN repressed the popular demonstration. In addition, the Front

demanded that the people join its mass organizations, like the CDS, in order to get staples thus violating the basic rights of man. The condition of having to join a mass organization to obtain one's daily bread occurred on the second week of August.

4. In the first week of September, a ban on cutting timber on the Atlantic coast and even within the community limits was established. This ban aimed at transferring community property to the Sandinist state. With this, our communities experienced one of the harshest aggressions in their history because a philosophy and tradition, land ownership and thus ownership of its natural resources, were being violated.

5. In the second week of September the FSLN ordered the introduction of the organizational structure of its mass organizations in the community life of the towns of the region. This destroyed the unity and brotherhood of the communities because the Sandinists were creating neighborhoods named after their alleged martyrs who were unknown to the native population on the one hand and on the other giving civilian and military powers to naive individuals who didn't know or understand the Sandinist philosophy and policy. In this way they divided the community.

6. Community leader [name indistinct] of [name indistinct] was arrested along with other brothers due to the slanders of individuals who are staunch supporters of Sandinism. These brothers were taken to Puerto Cabezas and subsequently, [name indistinct] was brutally murdered by Sandinist soldiers who made his body disappear; it has yet to be found.

7. One of the greatest humiliations suffered by our people in October 1979 was when Fernando Cardenal, coordinator of the literacy campaign, cynically said that he had not planned the literacy campaign in native languages. When this crusade started, he imposed a Spanish-language literacy campaign on our Indian brothers. Therefore, this campaign was a resounding failure because the Indians did not know the language. This was humiliating to our culture because we were treated like second-class citizens.

8. On 19 December, the FSLN leadership and the government junta met with the Misurasata leadership and agreed to turn over the body of [name indistinct]. I remember that this meeting was held at 2100 on the third floor of the junta's building. They did not only turn over his body but promised to punish those who killed our brothers. However, this promise has not been kept because the murderer is still free. The man who carried out this magnificent work, quote, unquote, [name indistinct] also killed (Julio Forsote) in Puerto Cabezas. (Forsote) was buried in the same grave with (Luis Terate). This man is still free. (Roberto Romero), (Etelvina Barrios), (Nora Urruth), (Felipe Ingram), (Renato Union), (Cruz Ellis) and the others who charged that (Terata) was involved in counter-revolutionary activities are still free. They are a true [word indistinct]. The FSLN never complied with what they agreed on 19 December.

9. In December, the state agencies INRA [the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute], PROCAMPO [Directorate for Peasant Promotion] and the National Bank forced workers to [word indistinct] in order to work for state production. The people were not used to working that way because they were used to communal work. They were turning

the people into workers of the state. This was another humiliation for our people. [Words indistinct] in order to work, otherwise the bank wouldn't lend money and INRA and PROCAMPO wouldn't give their technical advice.

10. In the months that followed and up to August, the Sandinist state became the tormentor of communities. It usurped property in the places that had the most resources. We are specifically referring to (Lilo), Tasbapauni, Sandy Bay, Carata, Huahua and Alamikamba where each of these communities lost from 15,000 to 90,000 trees which were ready to be cut and were very good timber.

11. On 5 August 1980, a memorable date, the Misurasata leadership and the government junta signed an agreement in which the junta recognized up to 80 percent of the value of the resources. However, we were deceived once again. The humble peasants were once again deceived by those who say they are working for them and will give their blood for them. Let's recall who was present at that meeting: Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez, William Ramirez, Jorge Jenkins and Carlos Tunnerman, since literacy problems were also being discussed.

12. In September, the Sandinist regime arbitrarily seized the only [words indistinct] land in Indian territory through an interinstitutional decree that was issued by IRENA [Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute]. Through this decree called forestal decree of (Mosawat) the government usurped more than 9,000 square kilometers of land owned by Suma minorities. This was what was left of their reservation.

13. Under the [words indistinct] literacy campaign in Indian languages, they imposed three chapters on Marxist-Leninist theories in order to form a party in our communities by using the teaching materials of this literacy campaign. Let me stress that this was imposed.

14. In September 1980, when bluefields and nearby towns mounted demonstrations to call for the expulsion of the Cubans in Zelaya Sur, the FSLN unleashed its rage in the defense of its Cuban internationalists, repressing the people. To cover its abuses, the FSLN prohibited the publication of information on the incidents, accusing the leaders of the demonstrations of being separatists and counterrevolutionaries. Some of those leaders are still in prison.

15. On 17 February 1981, (Roger Suarez), a Misurasata labor leader was killed in cold blood. In trying to destroy the Misurasata Indian Movement in February, they arrested the leaders and cadres of this organization throughout the Atlantic coast under the same old charges; they were accused of being separatists and counterrevolutionaries. In their fierce persecution of Indians, they killed four brothers in Prinzapolca and [name indistinct], desecrated churches and raided houses throughout the coast. This was done just as Misurasata was getting ready to turn over to the government junta the map and the historical and juridical study of the communal lands at the close of the literacy campaign in Indian languages. Just as the Indians were gathering in Puerto Cabezas and Waepan to demand the release of their imprisoned leaders, the FSLN through its military apparatus in the area violently disrupted these demonstrations and subsequently unleashed a vigorous persecution against [words indistinct] forcing them to seek refuge in Honduras in March 1981.

In May 1981, (San Miguel Norte) was completely isolated [words indistinct] even disbanded the Fishermen's Union and still unhappy with that, they seized three fishing boats, taking away their livelihood.

In July 1981, the Moravian pastors were persecuted and incarcerated thus disbanding their board of directors.

August 1981 brought true martyrdom for our Council of Elders, the top Indian authority. It was martyrdom because the council president was arrested. When half of these leaders were released, they fled to Honduras. In this same month, (Alfredo Bosatlas) disappeared. His whereabouts are still unknown. (Leonel Stone), another companero in the struggle, also disappeared.

In September 1981, using the name of Indian communities, usurping our name, the Sandinists sent [words indistinct] to say that the problem of the Atlantic coast is that of a group and not of a people because the people are Sandinist. Using their economic and propaganda power, they sent [words indistinct].

In October 1981, they killed (Felix Feray Fonsepuca), a 14-year-old boy, for simply shouting: Viva Misurasata!

In November, (Andrea Ponce) and brother (Alvaro Rivera) were arrested. (Rivera's) whereabouts are still unknown. In the second week of November, the central area of Rio Coco was isolated. This area continues to be isolated and repression has increased there in the face of the latest incidents. On 23 December, the massacre in Leimus occurred; 35 compatriots of [name indistinct] were buried in Leimus in the same place we mentioned yesterday. We repeat this again so that those social and humanitarian organizations which take an interest will go and see them. Under the [word indistinct] three at the [name indistinct] crossroads in Leimus there is the grave where the 35 Indians were buried. On 24, 25, 26 December as well as the days that followed events and massacres were denounced in various Atlantic coast communities.

After this summary in which we denounce their misdeeds, complete with dates, the Nicaraguan people can answer the following questions: Have the Sandinists who seized power, betraying the people, offered any alternative to the just demands of the people of the Atlantic coast? Don't these incidents prove that the Marxist Sandinists are racists? They have called us racists. Who are the real racists? Don't we have the true example when [words indistinct] massacring 150,000 [words indistinct]?

Don't the latest events demonstrate what Borge told me at the state security jail at 1900 on 18 February 1981? He said: Eliminate Misurasata in order to take Sandinism to the Atlantic coast. [As heard] I repeat that what Tomas Borge told me at the state security jail at 1900, 18 February 1981 has been proven. He said this at cell No. 5; I can remember it as if it had happened today. He said: We are willing to eliminate the last Misurasata leader in order to take Sandinism to the Atlantic coast.

It is evident that the problem of the Marxists in Nicaragua is the demand of an entire people [words indistinct] that the Sandinists have shown to the world that

they are the true Somozists. Is it really true that the struggle on the Atlantic coast boils down to a gang, as Borge has tried to say? If this is so, why are all the people repressed and not just the gang, as Borge says? I repeat: If the problem is created by one gang, why is repression [words indistinct]?

Mr Borge: Are the just demands of our communities counterrevolution? The struggle is not only of the rank and file. Messrs Ortega, why are you killing the people you claim to represent and sacrifice for?

The change presented, organized and carried out by the rank and file is a true revolution, regardless of what they say. This is what is occurring on the Atlantic coast. It is true revolution because the rank and file are programming their changes. They have created and are implementing these changes, come what may and regardless of what is said.

Messrs Ortega and Borge, the struggle has begun. You have determined our path. The first step has already been taken. Nothing will stop us, regardless of the cost.

As leader and member of the General Staff of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, I want to tell you that, not even in 30 years, will the Sandinists rule in the Atlantic coast. They might reign now but they do not rule and if they do, it will only be over our dead bodies.

CSO: 3010/601

CONSERVATIVES' MESSAGE CALLS FOR PEACE, UNITY

PA280022 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Holiday message from the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua to all the conservatives and the Nicaraguan people in general; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] This morning, which is the last Sunday in December 1981, we will bring our message of hope, assurance and faith for 1982 to all the nation's conservatives, especially to the democratic ones, and to all Nicaraguans in general. The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] greets the noble Nicaraguan people and sends them this Christmas and New Year message.

As we near the end of 1981, full of uncertainty and despair, confronted by obstacles that hinder the true unity which the Nicaraguan people so badly need for their development and progress, the PCD in a humane spirit of Christian brotherhood, wants to stress its civic struggle to achieve the freedom and rights that all civilized peoples cherish.

Throughout its long history the PCD has proven its democratic nature as well as its respect for citizens' and human rights and for all public freedoms that human beings look forward to and deserve. During the conservative administrations there was progress according to those times and the party always strove to achieve goals that would assume the happiness of the masses.

Today, now that our country is experiencing the worst crisis in its political, economic and social history, we deliver this message full of hope. We call on all the country's conservative and democratic forces to continue this struggle within a civic framework to achieve the freedom and democracy for which we all yearn. Many conservatives and our people gave their lives in this struggle. We call on the junta of the government of national reconstruction to fulfill the government program which was supported by all the country's forces, and not to stray from the basic statute and the statute of rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans. We ask that the law on political parties, municipal elections, the constituent assembly as well as general elections become a reality. These will bring the tranquility and peace which we so badly need to face the future with hope.

The PCD believes that this is the proper time to call on the government to consider the release of all those citizens who are unjustly imprisoned; those who were

forced to commit crimes; those who have observed the rules of good conduct and have shown signs of repentance; those who have served their sentences; and those who have been arrested for political reasons.

We call on the government, political parties, labor groups, professionals, private enterprise, and the church to launch a program to allow us to return to unity and development. We must overcome the past.

The PCD believes that it is possible to achieve a unity which will allow us to advance toward goals which will consolidate our ideals of improvement. Everything will depend on the good intentions and wishes by those who are now in power. The year 1982 should be a different year. It should be a year in which we should offer concrete solutions to allay uncertainty, sadness and fear of failure.

We propose the alternative of planned democracy. If they prefer they can call this a plan to achieve peace, freedom and development. We hereby present a brief outline of this plan:

The political parties, including the government party must sit at the table without any ideological interests and full of the best intentions. They must discuss each of the plan's points previously stated and analyzed, and enriched by each organization. If a consensus were to be reached and the plan were to be accepted, the party who assumes power through free elections should fulfill the plan without straying from it. If in the next elections that party were to lose power, the winner should continue with the approved plan, with the general support of all the political, labor, professional and special organizations. In other words, each group should be involved in implementing the plan without losing its own identity, freedom or right to struggle to attain power.

In this way the revolution would not stop. It would be conducted in stages until it achieved the complete happiness of all Nicaraguans. The plan would cover the primary matters for the development of the nation, individuals and community; complete agrarian reform; development of the private sector; professionalism; modernization; health at all levels; schools, institutes and universities for our youth; capital at the service of the individual and the community, thus fulfilling its social function; development and exploitation of our maritime sector and so on.

This is the only way we can achieve our cherished goals, consolidate our freedom and fulfill the right every man has to be happy.

The PCD wants a true lasting peace based on right, freedom and justice. Only with the help of all can we save our country from disaster.

The PCD, faithful to its principles of God, order and justice, asks the Almighty God of nations, who gives everything without expecting anything in return, to enlighten the minds of the people of this suffering nation so that in 1982 we can achieve love and happiness which we need so badly. At year's end when we once again celebrate the birth of the greatest of all men, Jesus Christ, we ask prosperity, happiness, blessings, peace and love for all Nicaraguans.

PCD of Nicaragua, God, order and justice

[Signed] Jose Castillo Osejo, National Coordinator

BORGE DEPLORES REDUCTION OF PRISONERS' SENTENCES

PA242041 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said that we are not sitting still or keeping our eyes closed. He made the statement while charging before newsmen that there are growing signs that plots are being hatched against leaders of the revolution.

The Interior Ministry held a party today for revolutionary newsmen to celebrate Christmas and New Year. The event was attended by Borge and other high-ranking Interior Ministry officials.

Among other topics, during an impromptu news conference Borge discussed the reduction of sentences of several counterrevolutionary prisoners by the appellate court in Masaya.

[Begin recording] A judge released [word indistinct] criminal. [Words indistinct] their sentence was reduced and the [word indistinct] continue being counterrevolutionary. What else can I say? We must respect the judicial decisions until new legislation or a legal basis is approved, one in tune with the situation which was created by the revolution.

The mothers of our heroes and martyrs are protesting this [words indistinct] protest from the mothers of heroes and martyrs. I even think that the Interior Ministry, the armed forces and the FSLN should get together and tackle the existing judicial loopholes. I also think that the police, who have grown so efficient and improved their investigations capability so much, feel frustrated and even discouraged sometimes because their arrestees are set free. Therefore, it is perhaps the duty of the police themselves and [word indistinct] mass organizations to seriously protest this judicial deficiency. This is not a fault of the judges but of this country's judicial system. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/601

'LA PRENSA' WARNS AGAINST POLAND'S LESSON

PA240429 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Poland Teaches"]

[Text] The Polish Army's repression of its people cannot go unnoticed by those who have promoted the welfare of the working and peasant classes here in Nicaragua.

Why, we ask, has the Polish Army (which has several hundred thousand armed men) constituted a National Defense Committee, with more than 15 generals and colonels heading it, to repress the Solidarity Union?

But, why would imperial Russia invade Poland? Simply because through the negotiations that followed the period of strikes that rocked that country last year, the Polish workers obtained two things which are essential to the worker: One is the right to organize into free unions in contrast to the official unions controlled by the Communist Party. Instead of responding to the workers' interests, the latter respond to the interests of the government-employer which as owner of all the means of production defends the employers' interests. The other is the right to strike, which permits the stoppage of labor activities as a means of exerting pressure and obtaining the advantages that the employer (read communist state) does not want to grant to the workers.

In view of these facts, it is worth noting that in communist Poland it was not until after 35 years of the working class supposedly being in power that these two fundamental rights of the worker were obtained: The right to become organized into free unions and the right to strike. What is extremely alarming is that it is precisely the enjoyment of these two rights which has now led to the intervention of the Polish Army in order to avoid the Soviet threat.

Had the Polish Army not intervened, the Soviet armored divisions would have done so, since in the socialist countries there is no sovereignty or self-determination of the peoples. Instead, the hegemony of the USSR's Central Committee prevails over the other satellite countries of the Warsaw Pact.

All the above shows us the internal contradiction that exists within Marxism: On the one hand it is claimed that satisfaction of the workers' interests is sought and it is asserted that the workers and peasants are in power; but the workers are not allowed to rule themselves or to decide for themselves what they

want. There is always some kind of "governess" with a lash taking care of the child, a vanguard or party deciding everything for him, feeding him with a baby spoon, but only what the vanguard decides is good for him.

When after 35 years of trying the recipe the workers got tired and threw away the bib and the spoon and demanded that they be allowed to do things by themselves through their own unions, the entire communist world was shaken, Moscow and the satellite capitals threatened. Some 100,000 men are carrying out threatening military maneuvers alongside the Polish border, the propaganda campaigns are coming into play and the workers are accused of being capitalist???, imperialist???, counterrevolutionaries???, and alien to the interests of their own class???(even though the ones not identified with their own class amount to 9.5 million workers and they do this after 35 years of constant ideological bombardment).

Poland's case, which is dramatic for those of our brothers besieged by the army that should defend them, shows us with infinite clarity that the communist system is a system devised to dominate others, devised so that a privileged few can achieve total power and take advantage of the work of other men and of the resources of other countries for their own benefit. Poland's case turns red hot the truth that the communist system does not permit the freedom of workers and peasants and is against the advances that have been taken to safeguard freedom.

Would we Nicaraguans, would Nicaraguan workers and peasants want such a system established in this country?

CSO: 3010/601

REFLECTION MEETING PARTICIPANTS DISCUSS POLITICAL PARTIES

PA250209 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Dec 81 p 9

[Text] The organizations that are participating in the national reflection and understanding meeting to discuss the matter of political parties, have reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

Whereas, the issue of political parties and their legal recognition ought to be carried out realistically and based on the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, given the laws that are the basis of the junta of the government of national reconstruction and the political parties in existence;

Whereas, there are two basic laws forming the legal framework of the revolutionary process: The fundamental bylaws approved on 20 July 1979 and the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans, approved on 21 August of the same year;

Whereas, the program of the junta of the government of national reconstruction in the political area establishes norms regarding the approval of a bill on the organization of a regime based on an effective democracy, and also of justice and progress, which fully guarantees the right of all Nicaraguans to participate in politics and elections, as well as the organization and functioning of political parties without ideological discrimination, with the exception of parties and organizations that seek the return of Somozism;

Whereas, the legal recognition of political parties is a right established in the fundamental bylaws, among others in articles 2, 6, 8, 16 and 18; and in the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans in articles 1, 3, 22, 23, 24 and 25;

Whereas, the fundamental bylaws recognize the existence of Nicaraguan political parties and guarantees the right to participate in the State Council, which is a significant precedent;

Whereas, it is the state obligation to remove by every means within its power, the obstacles which de facto are preventing equality among citizens and their participation in the political, economic and social life of the country; considering that all citizens without restrictions will have the right to organize political parties or organizations, or to be part of them;

Whereas, the legal recognition of political parties is not only a right of the citizens, but also an aspiration expressed by different organizations;

Whereas, the legal recognition of political parties will contribute to creating a favorable climate for national unity and peace;

We, therefore, recommend to the government and other active sectors of the country:

1. That they support the idea of recognizing political parties by issuing a law on the subject.
2. That the legal recognition of political parties not be conditioned on being a member of the State Council.
3. That the objective of political parties should be clearly defined without regard to ideology.
4. That the rights and duties of the political parties be clearly established in the law on political parties.
5. That a body in charge of implementing the mechanisms and procedures, functional and practical, be appointed to implement the political parties law, and that this body and its procedures should be open.
6. That the political parties law should be broad and practical. It should be provided with gradual measures, authorizing the cancellation of parties that advocate the return of Somozism or that operate with that idea in mind, or those that promote hatred, violence or any form of discrimination.
7. That the legal recognition of political parties be supported by resolutions containing the different aspects of the nation's problems and that serve as guidelines and to rechannel their action.
8. That the existence and functioning of political parties should be guaranteed by official resolutions that eliminate the harassment they can be subjected to by sectarian groups.

Managua, 18 December 1981

The Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, the Independent Liberal Party, the Peoples Social Christian Party, the Social Christian Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party.

CSO: 3010/601

RAMIREZ VIEWS FUTURE ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA241230 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the government of national reconstruction, yesterday at the opening of the second national assembly of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement (JS-19J) announced the inauguration of three great projects next year, which will create new jobs for the Nicaraguan working class.

Speaking before some 500 delegates representing the 20,000 young people affiliated with the JS-19J and delegations from other Latin American countries, Ramirez also gave a detailed explanation of why the social and economic state of emergency was decreed. He also explained the reasons for closing down several enterprises in the past months.

Regarding the projects, the member of the government junta said that a seafood processing plant will open in November 1982 in San Juan Del Sur. That plant will create 600 jobs. In Malacatoya, the largest sugar mill in all Nicaragua will be built with the help of the Cuban Government. The sugar mill will employ over 4,000 workers. The northeastern lumbering project will be launched with the help of the Mexican Government.

Ramirez indicated that the highest health and education budgets in all of Nicaraguan history will be approved in 1982.

The Economic Problem.

Ramirez affirmed that the law on social and economic emergency was decreed within the framework of national reconstruction. In reference to the closure of some enterprises, he explained that it was not due to bad administration of popular assets by the revolutionary state.

"With respect to industries, the problem has to do with the lack of markets, foreign exchange and machinery," he pointed out. "We will solve the crisis from a people's perspective," he added.

He said that the Nicaraguan right is using the economic crisis as a weapon against the revolution, although they know the real figures and are aware of the real situation.

Referring to the closure of some enterprises, Ramirez said that in the case of fisheries, the government maintained an unrealistic situation during 2 years, paying wages and compensation that should not have been paid. To this we must add the theft of several ships by former Somozists who are still within the national territory.

In reference to the closure of Rosita mine, he said that the company's scarce resources had been exhausted since the nationalization of minerals and that its machinery was very old. The newest machine at the mine had been working for more than 40 years and it was already third-hand when they bought it.

He said that the "Sacos Centroamericanos, S.A." (SACSA) factory in Carazo was closed down for 6 months because the warehouses are full of sacks for which there is no market in Central America.

National Unity

Ramirez asked whether "it is possible to speak of national unity when for some sectors that unity implies waiving a fundamental right such as the right to constitute the bases for defending the sovereignty of the fatherland and the revolution."

"It is hypocritical and cynical to ask a revolution not to defend itself, to ask the people not to arm themselves, to ask the revolution not to train its youth for defense. That is a right that cannot be surrendered," he emphasized.

"That is why we are worried about the way national unity is interpreted, how the rights of the working people and the rights of the aggressors are interpreted," Ramirez added.

He recalled the times around 1927 when a privileged minority owned the means of production, the land and the commercial interests and they identified with the aggressors and justified intervention.

"We hope that a minimum of national awareness prevails in the face of threats and blackmail," he warned.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that our youth are a pillar for the revolution.

The Youth

"The revolution has a life insurance policy in our youth, who will make our revolution permanent, who are an example and a model for Latin America and the world," Ramirez said.

CSO: 3010/601

BRIEFS

CUBANS REPORTED ON FARMS--The Frontist regime has over 60 Cuban henchmen at the (Palo Blanco), (La Reforma), (Carlota) and [name indistinct] farms in Chinandega Department. Cuban Fidel Castro has entrusted them with the mission of preparing the cotton crop produced by those farms for shipment, in full and as rapidly as possible, to tyrant Castro's island. This way, Fidel's Communist (?Party) wants to ensure that the mangy dogs pay for the tanks and Mig-21 planes that are (?arriving) in the country. We call on our brothers, the cotton pickers working on those farms (?and their leaders), to select the Cuban henchmen that they will execute, to keep tabs on them and to be ready when the time comes [words indistinct] (?the Cuban henchmen) may pay for their intervention. [Text] [PA312120 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 31 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/601

INDUSTRIES FORESEE SLACKENING GROWTH

PA232219 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] During the present year the nontraditional exports of Panama increased to 23.5 million balboas. This figure represents a 31 percent increase over the previous year. However, this increase is not translated into development growth of national industry because rising export costs decreased profits to a minimum.

The figures, supplied by a source at the Panamanian Association of Industrialists, demonstrate that the lack of subsidies increases operating costs, which limits economic growth. The development of national industry was this year affected by the Central American situation, since 46.5 percent of the exports were directed to this area. The remainder of the exports did not have the required government subsidy through tax rebates because the subsidies were suspended in May.

The source added that as long as no solution is found for these restrictions, there will be no economic growth in the country. Unless exports are promoted with incentives, production will decrease and no new jobs will be created, said the source. This creates a vicious circle leading to stagnation, followed by recession. This has induced the owners of the businesses to take the profits out of their business and make term deposits with banks rather than risk them in expanding their businesses.

On the other hand, investments through contracts with the nation [as heard] reached 63.9 million balboas compared to 31.8 million in 1980. However, these investments in 1981 were concentrated in businesses of four industrial sectors on which no price controls exist, such as liquor, plastics, and metals. The new investments are concentrated in activities in which less manpower is required per machine. These are also companies which have no record of exports.

CSO: 3010/602A

DEPUTY CANAL ADMINISTRATOR REPLIES TO CRITICISM

PA231753 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] On 5 September one of the local newspapers published an open letter to the administrator of the Panama Canal Commission. It was signed by several employees who described themselves as concerned employees. They listed a number of measures which, in their opinion, the Panama Canal Administration should adopt in order to considerably reduce bureaucracy and expenses.

"Here's the News" contacted the deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, Panamanian Fernando Manfredo. We will now discuss the letter with him.

[Question] In agreement with a statement made by [Panamanian Presidency Minister] Ricardo Rodriguez, the letter says that the Panamanian Canal Administration still has some antiquated systems. The writers cite some specific cases. Why can't these antiquated systems be improved or modernized?

[Answer] First, let's look at the letter itself. The writers recommend, for instance, that we eliminate the newly created Office of Public Affairs because they feel this is an unnecessary expense. Actually, they mention the publication of the newspaper SPILLWAY and the magazine REVIEW as the only function of this office. This is not true. This office actually performs many more functions which are now more crucial and important than ever because our relations with the Panamanian Government and people, with Panamanian Government agencies, the U.S. Government and its agencies, the U.S. Congress and Senate, our patrons, shipping agents, shipowners and canal users demand increased communication. We must maintain a mutual exchange of information and good relations. Therefore, the functions of this office are now broader than ever. In fact, I think that this office should be strengthened. This is what we have done in the new structure.

They request, for instance, the elimination of the Safety Division, claiming that it is not necessary. I don't know of any place in the world where more hazardous work is being done than at the Panama Canal Commission, because we have to work with heavy equipment and close to water. Therefore, safety has a high priority in our organization. We are talking about people's lives, about broken bones, hospitalized people, lost work. Just yesterday, the administrator stressed the need to place more emphasis on safety because our accident ratio has increased lately when compared to other U.S. Government agencies. We had managed to reduce it. When we arrived at the Panama Canal Commission, it had the highest ratio

compared to other agencies. This can be attributed in part to the nature of the work. In addition, this was also due in part to the employees' morale, to their feeling of uncertainty. This made people worry more about their job stability than about what they were doing. Therefore, we cannot consider eliminating the safety office.

They want the Office of Equal Opportunity to be eliminated. I feel that this office is very important because it is responsible for ensuring that programs which give preference in employment to minority groups are complied with, that is, with increasing the participation of women and other minority groups in employment.

We have also made this office responsible for monitoring and following up on compliance with the treaty obligation to give preference to Panamanians in employment and a decreasing participation of Panamanians in employment [as heard]. Therefore, these offices even have greater responsibilities at the present time.

[Question] Very briefly, there is also talk about that the commission has sophisticated equipment, virtually luxurious equipment, while antiquated systems are in use, like writing notes on a board. If these charges are true, the matter is really serious because money is being spent uselessly and the required efficiency is not being obtained. This is particularly the case with Panamanians, because our economy is based on the Panama Canal. This is a very important matter for us Panamanians.

[Answer] The criticism stems from the fact that we have a very sophisticated computer system to control maritime traffic and they ask why we have not continued to use the manual system. The criticism is justified in this case. They are not actually criticizing the system but the fact that it has some deficiencies. As a matter of fact, the board of directors decided at its last meeting to purchase additional equipment so the equipment we already have may function properly and provide the important information necessary to schedule the passage of ships through the canal.

CSO: 3010/602A

U.S. BUDGET DELAY NO PROBLEM TO CANAL OPERATION

PA231936 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Dec 81 pp 1, 14

[Text] Fernando Manfredo, deputy Panama Canal Commission administrator, said that the executive decree by U.S. President Ronald Reagan which provides temporary funds for the operation of the canal expired last Saturday.

"A disagreement between the U.S. president and the Congress on that country's budget has obliged all agencies to operate with funds assigned under an executive order continuing the previous budget," explained Manfredo.

Expanding on the subject, Manfredo added that at the expiration of the executive order, President Reagan should sign a new agreement. "I believe there will be no problem," he said.

The deputy administrator of the commission, which was established by the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, said that the agreement will be good until the end of the fiscal year.

On the same subject he said that we are going to have an advantage over other agencies because if the agreement is signed it will be good until the end of the fiscal year, even though this forces us to work with the old budget. However, it would not cause chaos at any time.

Manfredo said that because the Canal Commission operates like an agency with assigned funds, the U.S. Congress has great influence in the approval of its budget.

The congressmen analyze every item in the budget and have complete freedom to modify it, decrease it, or impose conditions for disbursement, which is a bit inconvenient for a commercial enterprise since they are making decisions about us including what the existing priorities in expenses and investments are, he said.

"That is one of the problems," he added, "that we have been facing. Although it has never caused a crisis, it has the potential to become a problem at any given moment."

CSO: 3010/602A

'SENSITIVE POSITIONS' SEEN AS TREATY VIOLATION

PA251245 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Dec 81 p 4-A

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo: "The Zonian Web"]

[Text] Time goes by and it allows us to learn in details all about the web that the "zonians" have woven so that they can violate the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. Thus, the Panamanians realize they have a hard struggle ahead.

Such is the case of the so-called "sensitive positions." We remember that the Panamanian side brought the issue up and strongly denounced the situation during the last session of the Panama Canal Commission board of directors.

Going back a bit in history, we will realize that almost from the beginning of the colonialist presence in the canal enclave and with the idea of reserving for themselves and their relatives the best and better paid positions in the canal administration, the "zonians" established within the administrative structure of the colonial enclave what they called "security positions." Those "security positions" were established by the Panama Canal Company and the canal zone government and they were exclusively reserved for U.S. citizens.

Thus, we see positions that were hereditary. The Turners, the Greens, the Hesses, the Planks, the Clements and the Burgons, transferred to their sons key positions, especially in the so-called "security" area. They were the property of a clan of families who were full of unconceivable racist aberrations, which still exist despite the profound changes that have taken place throughout the world.

The Torrijos-Carter Treaty abolished those so-called "security positions." The treaty established the principle of "job preference for Panamanians and the increasing participation of Panamanians in all levels of the administration."

However, despite the treaty's resolutions, as of 1 October 1979, the "zonians" unilaterally, arbitrarily, illegally and in violation of the treaty, created the so-called "sensitive positions" exclusively reserved for U.S. citizens.

In order to justify this violation of the treaty, the canal administrator gives the peculiar excuse that "the Panama Canal Commission must abide by U.S. laws and regulations." The administrator says that, "based on an order by the president of the United States, all positions in which the person in charge must establish policies or has access to classified information have been declared sensitive."

For those Panamanians that have thoroughly studied this violation of the treaty, it is just another zonian fallacy and which absolutely disregards the meaning of the Panama Canal Treaty. If the Panama Canal Commission is a binational commercial enterprise, as the treaty establishes, why does only one party have access to information that the "zonians" consider classified? This proves that the Canal Commission continues to function as it did in the past; it is a U.S. intelligence agency in Latin America.

Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, should answer the following question: Do you have access to classified information on the canal? Or do you also have no access to that information?

Panamanians who worry about these things consider that this strategy of "sensitive positions and the preference for jobs to U.S. war veterans" is nothing but a scheme by the "zonian spider" to take advantage of the best positions in the administration, maintenance and operation of the canal, in violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaty.

CSO: 3010/602A

LIBERAL PARTY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES 1981, 1982

PA010407 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Interview with Arnulfo Escalona, president of the Panamanian Liberal Party by Luz Maria Noli; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Escalona] This has been an extremely positive year. This has been a year characterized by the factor of surprise. Politically, this has been a year of achievements. We have seen how all political sectors have agreed on the country's democratization, which was always supported by the Armed Institute. After General Torrijos' death we were pleased to see that the first statements by Col Florencio Flores, commander in chief of the National Guard, expressed this objective.

The Liberal Party feels that the most important news in 1981 was the communique issued by the National Guard on 23 October in which it once again promised to be the guarantor of the electoral process. This clearly leads us to the 1984 elections, in which we will be able to fulfill liberalism's historic destiny, which, as a party of political solution, is that of winning the elections over the government's ruling party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party.

Therefore, the statement that commits the armed institution to be the guarantor of the constitutional mandates led us, as political spokesmen, to implement our ideological beliefs in the corregimientos. We have already achieved a lot. The political parties that do not become active in the corregimientos will be unable to obtain votes for their presidential candidates. As a result of the guarantee expressed in the 23 October National Guard communique, we are convinced that free and clean elections in 1984 will return democratic institutions to the country. This was the last political line that General Torrijos supported and that the Liberal Party helped to develop. Therefore, we view the registration of new parties, which shows the implementation of that line, as an achievement of our party.

[Question] How do you reconcile the statements by the National Guard with the alleged presidential candidacy of a military officer?

[Answer] Well, the candidacy of a military officer is something that must first be decided upon by the Armed Institute, which has already defined its nonparticipation in politics. It explained this clearly and in detail in that 23 October

communique. Therefore, I think that whatever is said about a military candidacy is quite removed from the definite decision of the Armed Institute, which has already promised to the Panamanian people that it will guarantee the next elections. As you can see, this is completely different from support for a military candidacy. A military candidacy that does not have the support of the Armed Institute is not a winning card in this country. Therefore, this political activity is solely and exclusively reserved for the political parties, on the basis of the line of democratization imposed in the Armed Institute by the late National Guard commander, Omar Torrijos Herrera.

[Question] How do you see 1982?

[Answer] The Liberal Party will be midway in its work in 1982. I can tell you that we already have party directorates in almost 60 percent of the corregimientos. By the first quarter of 1982 we will have directorates established in 100 percent of the corregimientos. Therefore, 1982 will not only be the year of production, as some people are saying, but the year of real political production, in producing the country's democratization.

CSO: 3010/602A

BRIEFS

CONCERN FOR FOREIGN INMATES--Lima, 8 Jan (AFP)--A representative of the attorney general's office has promised 21 foreign inmates who have been on a hunger strike since Christmas that she will see to it that their cases be expedited by the courts. The inmates--nine North Americans, three Frenchmen and three Canadians--have asked to be sentenced in order to serve their jail term in their respective countries and that torture be ended. Justice Minister Enrique Elias, who also expressed interest in the fate of the inmates who have already served between 20 and 55 months, denied the charges of maltreatment. The inmates have threatened to go on a dry fast and a prison doctor said that they are already showing signs of dehydration and stomach and bronchial disorders. It has been reported that Francois Antoine Arrigui, a Frenchman who started his fast in the first week of December, and Charler Piers, a Canadian who has two wounds on one leg, are in serious condition. Prosecutor Blanca Nelida Colan, who visited the inmates yesterday, told them that she would expedite their court cases and urged them to end the hunger strike. [Text] [PY112020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82]

TERRORIST ATTACK FAILS--Lima, 13 Jan (TELAM)--Peruvian police have reported that terrorists elements dynamited a high-tension tower in Huarel, about 120 km north of Lima, but the attack did not succeed in interrupting electrical power. The police report says that four dynamite charges were placed at the base of the tower, one of which failed to explode and was deactivated later by civil guards. The attack caused the tower to tilt, but the powerlines did not break. [Text] [YP141750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 13 Jan 81]

UNIONS REJECT ULLOA'S ECONOMIC POLICY--The Peruvian Trade Union Federation held a meeting yesterday and stated that unions will act jointly to face the government's economic policy. The General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP], the Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution, the National Confederation of Workers and the Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP] yesterday held a meeting that could well be the first step toward the formation of a single federation of Peruvian workers. Union leaders such as (Isidoro Gamarra) of the CGTP and (Julio Cruzado) of the CTP agreed on the fact that only united will the workers be able to achieve their demands, and they prepared a list of claims they hope will be met by the government. If that does not happen they will adopt some joint coercive measures. They also indicated that they have sought points of agreement, and that these points can only be found in the rejection of the economic policy implemented by Prime Minister Ulloa, because he has not succeeded in curbing inflation or in controlling unemployment and the misery which prevails in the country. [Text] [PY091511 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82]

FINAL RESULT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--The National Electoral Court officially concluded the ballot count yesterday of the municipal elections held in November with the popular Action Party [AP] being the overwhelming winner since it won 77 of the 119 municipal districts. Lagging far behind were APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] which won 12 districts; PPC [Popular Christian Party] which won 5 districts; the united left which won 4 districts; UNIR [Leftist Revolutionary Union] which won 1 district and the independent list which won 9 districts. The Electoral Court annulled the votes of six districts because the blank and void ballots surpassed one third of the total votes. In five districts the elections could not be held because they lacked the number of literate persons needed to make up a voters list. Therefore, the executive branch will appoint a mayor in all these districts. Moreover, the AP obtained an overwhelming victory in the 23 districts that make up the Lima Department, while the APRA won 2, the PPC and the independents won 1 district each. [Text] [PY082100 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 Dec 81 p 4]

PPC-AP COOPERATE ON AGREEMENT--Lima, 19 Dec (AFP)--The Christian Popular Party [PPC], headed by Luis Bedoya, decided here last night to extend its collaboration with the government of President Fernando Belaunde, who is the leader of the popular Action Party, for another year until 28 July 1983. At the beginning of its collaboration last 28 July, the PPC received two ministries in exchange for its votes in parliament, with which the government managed to obtain an absolute majority--which it already had in the chamber of deputies but not in the senate. In the chamber of deputies--with 180 members--popular action has 98 deputies, plus 10 from the PPC. In the senate--with 60 legislators--the government party has 26 senators plus six from its ally. At the closing of his party's plenary meeting, Bedoya declared that its collaboration is aimed at strengthening democracy, which is not yet well established after 12 years of a military regime. The president voiced his gratitude for this support and said to the PPC members: we are united by Peru and for Peru. [Text] [PY220134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 19 Dec 81]

LOAN FROM SPAIN--Spain will contribute with the financing of the overall development project of Huallage Central and Bajo Mayo, in the Department of San Martin. Engineer Manuel Gonzalez Prieto, executive director of the project, reported that the Spanish Government will grant a \$38 million loan (approximately 19 billion soles) for the project, that includes irrigation of the Sisa Valley and the construction of hydroelectric plants in the Zone of Sauce, with 21 MW, and in the Zone of Gera, in Moyobamba, with seven megawatts. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Dec 81 p A-9 PY]

TAIWANESE MINISTER IN LIMA--James C. Y. Soong, Taiwanese minister of communications has arrived in Lima on a private visit during a tour through South America. He held meetings with Miguel Angel Alva Orlandini, head of the national communications system. They talked about the exchange of news with the central agency and also on radio-television material that can be used in the exchange of news. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 8 Dec 81 p 21 PY]

LABOR MINISTER TO IRAQ--Representing Latin America, as official delegate, Peruvian Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini left for Baghdad, Iraq, to participate in the second conference of labor ministers of nonaligned countries to be held between 12 and 16 December. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Dec 81 p A6 PY]

BRIEFS

SIMMONDS ON INNISS REMARKS--The Premier, the Honourable Dr Kennedy Simmonds condemned a statement aired by out-going Governor, Sir Proby Inniss, over a major news network on Thursday afternoon. Premier Simmonds said that the statement heard over Radio Antilles, in their 6 p.m. major newscast, is a blatant example of the defiant refusal of Sir Probyn to cooperate with his Government, which was formed 21 months ago. The Premier said that Sir Probyn's statement betrayed what can well be described as, his misplaced loyalty and his confused sense of the requirements of his office. One of the allegations voiced by Sir Probyn, was that he would rather not be Governor than do anything that was not correct, but Premier Simmonds said that the statement is manifestly untrue, for if it was true, the Governor would have withdrawn long ago, without the necessity for four long months to elapse, and without the necessity for the British Government Representative to have come here repeatedly, and in vain, to request Sir Probyn's withdrawal. The Premier went on to say that in the circumstances he is satisfied that his decision to refuse Sir Probyn air time over the national media was fully justified. [Text] [Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 28 Nov 81 p 12]

CSO: 3025/100

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP SAYS GRENADA TORTURES JUDGE'S NEPHEWS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 4 Dec 81 p 19

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Human Rights has accused the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), in Grenada, of the brutal torture of the two nephews of former West Indies Associated States judge, Elvin St. Bernard.

In a letter to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, bureau chairman and well known local human rights lawyer, Ramesh Maharaj, said the organisation had "positive evidence" that the former judge's nephews, Keith and Lyle St. Bernard, were being detained and tortured by the Grenadian authorities.

Keith is a trained horticulturist, while Lyle is a graduate of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

The bureau did not state why Keith was being detained, but claimed that Lyle had refused a request by Bishop to make "bombs" following the 1979 coup which toppled former Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy.

In his letter to Bishop, Maharaj also charged that Keith's assets were "in the process of being confiscated by your government."

He also told the Grenadian leader that the bureau had evidence to prove that Lyle was also in prison with broken fingers and toes. According to the bureau: "Lyle's left hand was injected so that it became paralysed."

"We condemn your gross violation of human rights and in particular, the suppression of the freedom of the Press, the abrogation of the freedom of speech and association and the denial of the right to liberty," the human rights bureau declared.

"The Alister Hughes incident has demonstrated the fear you have for enjoyment of human rights and the depth to which you would stoop to ensure that the barbaric nepotism and atrocities of your regime are not exposed by free thinking men.

"The bureau has been informed that you have imposed and instilled so much fear in the country that even many members of the legal profession there are afraid of taking up cases on behalf of political dissidents."

BRIEFS

U.S. EVANGELICAL MISSION DENOUNCED--Caracas, 10 Jan (EFE)--By order of a U.S. Evangelical Mission, Catholic prayers and ancient Indian rites are prohibited in the Venezuelan Amazon jungle. Msgr Mariano Gutierrez, vicar apostolic of Santa Elena de Uairen, located on the border with Brazil, made this charge, published in today's El Nacional. The prelate said that several North Americans have recently arrived in the Venezuelan Amazon jungle and they have immediately taken action in the Indian communities. Under the cover of an alleged Evangelical Mission, the North Americans built a landing field near the Brazilian border. These "Evangelical" groups have been able to win over the Indians, who are forbidden to take part in Catholic worship and to practice their ancient rituals. In his charge, the Venezuelan prelate indicated that "Incidentally, the missionaries have settled near one of the diamond concessions." Monsignor Gutierrez, who has lived among the Indian communities of the Amazon jungles for many years, stressed that he will take his charge to the highest levels of the Venezuelan Government so that the role of the alleged U.S. missionaries will be clarified. The charge by Monsignor Gutierrez Revives the problem of some U.S. Evangelical missions which operate in the Venezuelan Amazon jungle. [By Miguel Gil] [Text] [PA101949 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1717 GMT 10 Jan 82]

WEAPONS SEIZED, VIGILANCE STEPPED UP--Cucuta, Colombia--Venezuelan National Guard members seized arms, which were to have been introduced into Venezuela, at the (Veracal) post, east of this city. The weapons, including more than 30 Winchester rifles, had been camouflaged in the seats and doors of a vehicle in which two men, whose identities have not been disclosed by Venezuelan National Guard officer (Edgar Ramirez Mollena), had been travelling. The Venezuelan authorities have stepped up vigilance along the border with Colombia in view of reports that guerrilla commandos are planning to establish a command at the border between the two countries, radio Cadena nacional correspondent (Cesar Duarte) has reported from radio international station. [Text] [PA091917 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 82]

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